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ABSTRACT

The report summarizes membership, activities, and finances of the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) for the year 1976-1977. SSRC is a nonprofit corporation which has as its purpose the advancement of research in the social sciences. It endeavors to stimulate the development of theory and espirical knowledge concerning human behavior through the work of 25 interdisciplinary committees of social scientists and humanists from the United States and abroad. The bulk of this report reviews the activities of these committees. Sixteen research planning committee reports cover topics such as cognitive research, ethnicity, gifted children, mass communications and political behavior, and sociolinguistics. Fourteen foreign area committee reports describe activities in Eastern Europe, Japan, Latin America, Southeast Asia, and other regions and countries. Another section of the report contains an essay on a growing area of interest in the social sciences: studying middle and old age within the context of the entire life course. The report also lists recipients of SSRC fellowships and grants, cites publications that resulted from Council programs, and presents financial statements summarizing the year's receipt and disbursement of funds. (Author/AV)

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SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

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ANNUAL REPORT 1976-1977

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THE SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL has as its purpose the advancement of research in the social sciences.

The Council is a not-for-profit corporation, governed by a board of directors. Some members of the board are elected or appointed by seven national scientific societies: the American Anthropological Association, the American Economic Association, the American Historical Association, the American Political Science Association, the American Psychological Association, the American Sociological Association, and the American Statistical Association. In addition, several directors-at-large are elected by the board itself.

The Council seeks to advance research in the social sciences in a wide variety of ways: the appointment of committees of scholars to set priorities and make plans for critical areas of social science research; the improvement of research training through training institutes and fellowship programs; the support of individual research through postdoctoral grants; the sponsorship of research conferences, often interdisciplinary and international; and the sponsorship of books and other research publications that may result from these activities.

The Council's Committee on Problems and Policy periodically meets to review the membership and programs of some 30 working committees that carry out the Council's program. Members of these committees are selected solely on the basis of their interests and expertise; they are drawn primarily from college and university faculties, and need not be members of the board of directors. Each committee is assisted by one or more members of the Council's professional staff, who are themselves social scientists.

The headquarters of the Council, where most of its activities are administered, including its fellowship and grant programs, are located at 605 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10016. The Council also maintains a Center for Coordination of Research on Social Indicators at 1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT 1976–77

The annual report of the Council consists largely of reviews of the committees that carry out the Council's purpose of advancing research in the social sciences. The annual report also lists the recipients of Council fellowships and grants, cites the publications that resulted from Council programs, and presents financial statements summarizing the year's receipt and disbursement of funds. The year 1976–77 was a busy one, and I am pleased to present this account of the Council's activities.

This year the report also contains an essay on a growing area of interest in the social sciences: studying middle and old age within the context of the entire life course. The essay is written by Ronald P. Abeles, who serves as staff to a new committee appointed to plan research in this field, and Matilda White Riley, professor of sociology at Bowdoin College, who is chairman of the committee.

The Council's primary mandate has always been to stimulate the development of theory and empirical knowledge concerning human behavior. This task is accomplished primarily through the work of some 25 interdisciplinary committees, involving social scientists and humanists from the United States and abroad.

Some of these committees are specifically concerned with planning and sponsoring research on one world area. These "foreign area committees" are jointly appointed by the Council and the American Council of Learned Societies and (in one instance) also by the National Academy of Sciences. Other committees focus on substantive and methodological topics in the social sciences. All Council committees try to maintain an international perspective in their activities. In this report, I will describe some recent Council initiatives and committee projects that reflect this international perspective on social science research planning.

International Research Planning

Much of the Council's research planning involves the collaboration of scholars from two or more countries. This may be limited to collaboration among individual scholars; it may also involve collaboration with foreign institutions. Both types of collaboration reflect the maturation of the social sciences throughout the world and the Council's desire to support new research that transcends both disciplinary and cultural boundaries. Given the importance of this international work, a few current examples of each type of collaboration are described below. The examples are limited to programs administered by the Council, and therefore do not include activities such as those of the International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX) or the Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China, which are cosponsored by the Council but administered by other organizations.

COLLABORATION WITH INDIVIDUAL SCHOLARS

Most of the Council's foreign area committees have non-American members, and in that sense each of these committees is a collaborative endeavor. For example, in 1969 the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies determined that its primary objective should be the promotion of international scholarly collaboration. As a first step toward this goal, three scholars associated with universities or research institutes in Latin America were appointed as committee members. The committee also broadened the eligibility requirements of its postdoctoral research grants competition, encouraging applications from scholars throughout the world. Finally, the committee began a program of planning for research on Latin American societies and cultures to be carried out by scholars from Latin America, North America, and Western Europe.

More recently, a Joint Committee on Western Europe, chaired by Suzanne D. Berger of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was appointed with both European and American scholars as initial members. All of the activities of the committee since its appointment have been collaborative ventures between American and European scholars. Funding for these activities has been obtained from both European and American foundations.

A current example of a collaborative committee project is the Joint Committee on South Asia's interest in political economy. Recognizing the need for fresh approaches to questions of political economy in South Asia, the committee convened an international meeting—involving scholars from India, Bangladesh, the United Kingdom, and the United States—to explore a variety of new ideas and approaches. At this meeting, consensus was reached on the need to focus on the strategies and constraints that shape household and community decisions concerning the allocation of economic resources in rural South Asia. As a result, an international working group under the leadership of Stanley J. Heginbotham, Library of Congress, and Michelle B. McAlpin, Tufts University, was formed to plan new research in this area.

The committee-sponsored research conference is perhaps the most frequent mode of the Council's international scholarly collaboration. The Joint Committee on African Studies recently held such a conference on inequality in African societies, chaired by Sara S. Berry, Boston University. Papers presented by African, American, and European scholars explored historical and contemporary perspectives on inequality in Africa; the sources and manifestations of inequality in urban areas; mechanisms of stratification and redistribution; and the political dimensions of inequality.

The Joint Committees on Contemporary China and on Japanese Studies are together planning for a conference on historical demography and family history in East Asia, to be chaired by Susan B. Hanley, University of Washington, and Arthur Wolf, Stanford University. The conference, which involves Asian, American, and European scholars, will synthesize the results from a number of research projects concerned with the relationship between family organization and such demographic variables as fertility, mortality, and migration.

A final example of a recent collaborative committee project is a set of activities planned by the Joint Committee on the Near and Middle East concerning law and justice in contemporary Islamic societies. This project will begin with two series of workshops: one on the law of personal status—rules and behaviors which define the rights and obligations of individuals in their personal relations—and the other on property, especially the ways in which traditional

law regarding property rights is being modified by the process of modernization. On the basis of these workshops a series of international conferences covering major aspects of the legal systems of the societies of the area will be convened.

Collaboration with foreign scholars is not confined to the Council's foreign area committees. A new research planning committee—the Committee on Ethnicity, chaired by Cynthia H. Enloe, Clark University—is organizing three conferences with participants from Latin America, Southeast Asia, Western Europe, and North America. The conferences will focus on the relationship of ethnicity to state building in new nations, recent economic changes in industrial societies, and patterns of social change in developing and industrial societies.

The development of social indicators (quantitative measures of social change) is an international movement—some two dozen countries now publish social indicators reports—and the Council's Advisory and Planning Committee on Social Indicators, chaired by Philip E. Converse, University of Michigan, is international in its membership. The committee's approach to social indicators has helped to define the field in many countries and its Center for Coordination of Research on Social Indicators in Washington, D.C. has become an international clearinghouse and library center for work in this field. The Center's *Social Indicators Newsletter* reports on developments throughout the world and helps guide library acquisition and curriculum development in many countries.

COLLABORATION WITH INSTITUTIONS

Some of the Council's most successful activities have involved international institutional collaboration. Project LINK, sponsored by the Committee on Economic Stability and Growth and directed by Lawrence R. Klein, University of Pennsylvania, is now in its tenth year. It involves the construction and operation of an econometric model which links national and regional models used by research centers in the United States, Europe, and Japan. Representatives from research centers, government ministries, and private banking institutions in the participating countries and delegates from inter-

national organizations meet regularly to present and analyze forecasts of world trade, economic activity, and prices based on the model.

The Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) collaborates with the Council on projects in the social sciences and the humanities. Representatives of the Council and JSPS meet periodically to discuss current and forthcoming projects, and the Council sponsors the participation of American scholars in projects jointly conceived and developed by the two organizations. A current example is a study by nine Japanese and six American scholars of the postwar Occupation of Japan, under the direction of Robert E. Ward, Stanford University. The project consists of a thorough reevaluation of social and political changes in Japan during and after the Occupation, with particular emphasis on the long-term impact of Occupation-induced reforms on postwar Japanese society.

Recent discussions with the JSPS suggest the possibility of a new collaborative project on occupational mobility and career patterns in the two countries. Issues related to the study of occupational careers, social mobility, and the effects of both education and early work experience upon later personality and career development have been identified as promising topics for this new Japanese–American collaborative endeavor.

The Indo–U.S. Subcommission on Education and Culture—a collaborative undertaking of the governments of the United States and India—is organizing a series of binational exchange programs, seminars, and conferences. The Council staff is currently involved in planning a conference for the subcommission on the political and social aspects of ethnicity in the two countries.

With the Philippine Social Science Council, the Social Science Association of Thailand, and the Indonesian Foundation for the Social Sciences, the Council is helping to organize a series of seminars in Southeast Asia dealing with important contemporary social issues. The seminars will discuss topics such as the integration of minority groups into national societies, popular participation in development planning, and equity and income distribution; they are specifically intended to explore the concepts and theoretical approaches currently being utilized in dealing with related issues in

their societies by scholars from Southeast Asia, Latin America, Africa, and Europe, as well as from the United States.

The Joint Committee on Latin American Studies has cosponsored two projects with the Latin American Council of the Social Sciences. The first, an extensive review of the economic history of Latin America, resulted in the publication in 1977 of a book edited by Roberto Cortés-Conde, Torcuato Di Tella Institute (Buenos Aires), and Stanley J. Stein, Princeton University, *Latin America: A Guide to Economic History, 1830–1930*. The second project examines research on the labor force and on labor movements in Latin America. Both projects are collaborative ventures among scholars from Latin America and the United States.

In the nearly 30 years since the Council first appointed foreign area committees, relationships among scholars of the international academic community have changed dramatically. This period has witnessed a marked worldwide growth in scholarship, which is reflected in the proliferation of universities, research institutes, academic journals, and trained researchers. New theories and analytical methods have been developed and disseminated rapidly among scholars throughout the world.

This growth has had important consequences for the development of both theory and method in the social sciences. New areas have been opened up for investigation and new phenomena pointed out that challenge the validity of many empirical generalizations—including widely-accepted notions about the variability of human behavior. New findings are causing scholars to reexamine some of the questions, concepts, methods, and units of analysis that have guided their research in the past.

The Council has contributed to this international growth of scholarship by sponsoring and participating in collaborative research activities such as those described briefly in this report and by urging its research fellows and grantees to work with scholars of other countries as they carry out their research. It will continue to create new opportunities for collaboration and to respond to others as they arise.

This description of the Council's interest and involvement in internationally collaborative research suggests the wide range of international activities that the Council fosters and the complexity of the tasks that it faces. In carrying out these tasks in the past year, the Council has been ably assisted by a fine professional staff and generously supported by philanthropic foundations and federal research funding agencies. The officers of the Council, the directors, the members of the administrative committees, and the over 250 scholars who serve without financial compensation on Council committees have all contributed greatly toward a successful year.

ELEANOR BERNERT SHELDON

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A Life-Course Perspective on the Later Years of Life: Some Implications for Research

RONALD P. ABELES AND MATILDA WHITE RILEY*

Social scientists concerned with human development have traditionally focused their greatest attention upon infancy, childhood, adolescence, and early adulthood, since they assumed that most major social, emotional, and cognitive changes occurred during these early periods of life and that once individuals entered adulthood, they also entered a continuing period of relative stability. The later years of life—that is—of middle and old age, were of little interest to developmental researchers. Similarly, aside from a few notable exceptions, researchers of old age have concentrated on the social circumstances and psychological and biological characteristics of the elderly or on the transition from middle to old age. In short, the major tendency among both developmentalists and gerontologists has been to study discrete age groups in relative isolation from both preceding and following periods of life.

During the past decade, various new social patterns and policy issues have shaken the rather static prevailing image of the later years. Increasing numbers of people are changing occupations, divorcing, retiring early, or extending employment beyond normal retirement age. Women are entering or reentering the labor force, many of them in their middle years with families and working

* Ronald P. Abeles is a staff associate of the Council, where he has responsibility for the Committee on Life-Course Perspectives on Middle and Old Age. He received his doctorate in social psychology from Harvard University and is coauthor of *Human Aggression and Conflict* (Prentice-Hall, 1975). Matilda White Riley is chairman of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Bowdoin College, and of the Committee on Life-Course Perspectives on Middle and Old Age. She is the author of numerous articles on the sociology of aging and the senior author and editor of the three volume *Aging and Society* (Russell Sage Foundation, 1968–1972).

husbands. These trends in the changing structure of family and working life have raised questions about social and psychological changes that may occur during adulthood. Indeed, the term "midlife crisis" has been added to the lexicon of the *au courant* layman and social scientist alike, signifying the realization that important changes may occur throughout life.

It is our view that the study of middle and old age can be most fruitfully pursued from a life-course perspective. Before sketching the nature of such a perspective, it may be useful first to delimit the "later years of life." Definitions of the later years —as comprising middle and old age—differ depending on whether biological, chronological, social or self-perceptive criteria are employed. For instance social definitions of what it means to be "middle-aged" are not tied closely to chronological age and they vary by social class. Blue collar workers, for example, typically say that middle age comes earlier than do white collar workers.[1] Perhaps this reflects different achievement trajectories, including differences in the age of peak income and security attainment. In addition to occupation, variations in the sense of mastery and control over life and in the degree to which achievement in work shapes one's sense of self also influence how middle and old age are defined. Similarly, "old age" has come to be divided between "young-old" and "old-old," because of marked changes in social life and in physical and mental functioning that occur in most people around age 75 or 80. For our purposes, we define "middle age" as roughly the stage between the chronological ages of 40 and 65 and "old age" as 65 and above.

THE LIFE-COURSE PERSPECTIVE

A decade of accumulated research findings has established that the processes of growing up and growing old continue into later life and can be influenced by a host of subtly interacting environmental and social conditions.[2] However, researchers have only begun to specify the nature of these conditions, the interactions among biological, psychological, and social processes of aging, and the ways in which people's earlier lives may affect their later years. Moreover, most of our knowledge is basically nondevelop-

mental in that it describes differences between age groups and does not explain the processes leading to the differences. Indeed, much of current research on aging is not guided by any explicit process-oriented theory that could offer the required specification. Furthermore, there are comparatively few carefully designed studies that trace particular individuals to observe how they change (or remain stable) over the course of their lives.

During this past decade, there has been increasing convergence in certain theoretical work in life-span developmental psychology[3] and in the sociological analysis of age.[4] Out of this convergence a broad perspective is emerging for the study of human development throughout the entire life course. As a perspective—as opposed to a theory—it provides a general orientation for posing research questions, analyzing data, and interpreting findings. It does not present a rigorous set of postulates as explanations for relationships between variables. Hopefully, it is a step towards such explanations.

The central premises of this perspective are that (1) developmental change and aging form a continual process, not limited to any particular stage of life, (2) change occurs in various interrelated social, psychological, and biological domains of human behavior and functioning, and that (3) life-course development is multidetermined. Thus, according to this viewpoint, to understand a particular stage of life—including middle and old age—it is necessary to place it within the context of the preceding and following developmental changes and stabilities and within its historical context.

An interdisciplinary approach. As people change biologically and as they move through a succession of social roles, they also accumulate knowledge and develop attitudes and patterns of behavior that can, in turn, influence the biological and social processes. The life-course perspective highlights the need to study interrelationships among the processes of change and stability across various domains of functioning and to study them over time. Many of the characteristics of later life could become more understandable to the extent that artificial disciplinary barriers are overcome through the life-course approach.

A cohort analysis approach. As people are growing up and growing old, events may occur that can affect the pattern of their lives: changes in prevailing values and beliefs, changes in the state of science and medicine, changes in social norms and institutions, and, of course, such dramatic upheavals as war, famine, and economic depression can have significant impact on the trajectory of a person's development.[5] Furthermore, the import of such social and environmental events may depend upon when they occur in that person's life. That is, while a particular social event (e.g., the Great Depression, World War II) impinges upon one person at a particular stage of life, it impinges upon another cohort (e.g., the person's parents' cohort) at an entirely different stage of life.[6] Cohorts born recently differ from earlier cohorts in education, in nutrition, in exposure to potentially harmful food additives, in the income level at which they began their careers, and in the political *Zeitgeist* surrounding their first voting experience. Since different cohorts age in different ways, no "pure" process of aging can be found through the experience of any single cohort. It is rather an abstraction from the experience of many cohorts.

The life-course perspective, therefore, stresses the utility of comparing life-course patterns of different cohorts. In research, by comparing the biographies of different cohorts—each experiencing its own unique slice of history—one can assess the variability (or the constancy) of relationships between earlier life events and subsequent characteristics of middle and old age. In policy decisions where the future must be anticipated, comparisons of the experiences and characteristics of different cohorts yield evidence that forecasts the features of currently younger cohorts. For example, young adults today are having fewer children than those now in middle age (who begat the "baby boom"); hence, the former will have fewer children in their social support systems by the time they are old. Cohort analysis directs research and policy-making attention to relevant characteristics distinguishing those who will reach later life in each of the next several decades.

Summary. The life-course perspective emphasizes the interaction of biological, psychological, and social processes with particular attention to the contribution of historical events to the developmental trajectories of specific cohorts. Within this framework,

events and circumstances of an earlier stage of life have consequences for the course of later development. Such impact may be cumulative, it may be lasting, it may become manifest immediately or only after a lapse of time. For example, an older person's serious concerns, as in public affairs or in religion, may be affected by the nature of his or her midlife involvement in a wide range of roles. Thus, many characteristics of later life become more understandable and—in the case of undesirable features—more potentially preventable when placed within the context of the entire life course.

While the perspective emphasizes the tracing of continuities and discontinuities in development through the life course, it does not rely solely on "earlier-in-life" explanatory variables for the understanding of a given stage of life. In fact, a life-course perspective recognizes the possibility of qualitatively different dynamic relationships among variables peculiar to different stages of life. Thus, the origins of the characteristics of a particular stage are often to be sought in concurrent as well as in the earlier years of life. The perspective's main concern is with how earlier and later characteristics and dynamics at various life stages are linked or related: How and why do these processes and characteristics change (or not change) over the life course?

THE PERSPECTIVE APPLIED

Here we shall examine in some detail specific substantive areas where the life-course perspective appears to be especially promising for the stimulation of new research on middle and old age.

Intellectual functioning. The area of intellectual functioning is one of the key domains of psychological research in which theory, methodology, and research of a life-course nature have come to fruition. That is, in contrast to other examples given below, it has already been intensively investigated from the life-course perspective; it is in this arena that psychological researchers have begun to sharpen and test the usefulness of life-course conceptions at a higher level of sophistication and specificity than in other fields.[7] Consequently, it serves as an example of how a topic may benefit from life-course analyses and have implications for general theories of aging.

Life-course analyses have shown that intelligence is not a unitary and unidirectional developmental phenomenon. On the contrary, there is a need to consider intelligence in a framework of multidimensionality and multidirectionality. For example, studies during the past decade distinguish between the dimensions of "crystallized" and "fluid" intelligence that show different aging trajectories. Crystallized intelligence (e.g., knowledge, skills) increases monotonically and slowly from birth to death, with a leveling off in growth in the later years. The increment in crystallized intelligence over age is simply the cumulative acquisition of information and skills over time. In contrast to this, fluid intelligence (e.g., problem solving ability) shows a pattern of growth in childhood and of decline in old age.[8]

Furthermore, evidence has been accumulated to show development-related variability of intellectual functioning and the need to examine the conditions (such as individual life histories) under which differential patterns of intellectual aging (e.g., stability, increment, decrement) result for distinct subgroups of individuals. In addition, life-course research on intellectual functioning is beginning to contribute to a refined understanding of the conditions that remedy past decrements in performance, prevent future decrements, and optimize current levels of functioning.[9] Finally, intellectual functioning is one area where more complex (e.g., cohort-sequential) methods of longitudinal research have been developed and applied.[10] Application of these methods has produced strong support for the impact of cohort membership on intellectual performance and for the need to study aging in a changing biosocial environment.

In these instances, the contributions of a life-course approach to the articulation of aging processes are paramount. Aging has been conceptualized not only as an outcome, but as a process; differential aging patterns have been examined in a multidimensional frame of reference; and aging has been viewed not as a static phenomenon, but as contingent on past, present, and future biological, psychological, social, and cultural determinants. Indeed, it is the life-course perspective that has opened up new vistas for research in gerontology as well as for social policies dealing with aging.[11]

Sense of self. A person's sense of self is both the cumulative result of life experience and a mediator of subsequent experience (e.g., active or passive; hopeful or despairing or apathetic; coping or defensive). Earlier conceptualizations in terms of the "self-concept"[12] are being replaced by a more appropriately complex view of the person's "self-theory."[13] Current work emphasizes that people's views of themselves cannot be adequately represented by a static concept or be compressed meaningfully to a position on a single dimension such as "self-esteem." A salient component of people's self-theories is a sense of personal efficacy, which has proved to be a major predictor of a variety of behaviors, almost a "self-fulfilling prophecy." People who regard themselves as effective are likely to take an active coping stance that pays off in behavioral consequences.

Only a few of the implications of self-theories and self-attitudes for aging have been explored. As people pass through the life course, how do they adjust and cope with the many ups and downs that life events bring—from entering school to the first love affair, to work, promotion, retirement, accidents, births, failed expectations, death in the family, and all of the other large and small vicissitudes of living? In short, how do self-theories and self-attitudes change over the course of life and in response to what historically and socially structured antecedent experiences? How do they mediate the person's reactions to biologically and socially imposed changes that come with aging? How are they, in turn, affected by these changes?

Available research affords certain clues in answer to such questions which also raise further questions. For example, in a sample of men nearing retirement age, the sense of personal control was not constant over a two-year period. It was found that upward occupational mobility, improvement in annual earnings, reentry into the labor force, and the absence of unemployment were related to a man's increasing sense that he is "master of his own destiny."[14] Does this mean that the opportunity for success changes a person's sense of self? Or, to cite another example, old people today typically describe themselves more positively than the general public describes them in respect to health, financial circumstances, activity level, and the like.[15] How did the current cohort of old people retain a positive self-image in the face of widespread

negative age-stereotyping? Will future cohorts of old people show signs of accepting such negative definitions of themselves?

Thus, selfhood is a promising focus for exploring—through a life-course approach—the interactive relationships of biological, social, and historical factors in aging.

Health and physical functioning. In middle and old age the health of a person and the degree of disability experienced are to a great extent the consequences of the earlier life course. However, researchers with backgrounds in sociology, psychology, epidemiology, and the biomedical sciences are only now beginning to investigate the connections between earlier life experiences and later states of social, personal, and physical fitness.

For example, it might be the case that changes in the American diet between 1920 and the present may have had profound implications for cohort differences in health. The almost total shift in the balance of where Americans get their carbohydrates—from largely unprocessed to largely processed foods—means that current diets are higher on sugar and fat and lower on vitamins and minerals.[16] All of this is relevant to rates of coronary heart disease in middle and old age that may differentiate one cohort from another, perhaps through the intermediary of sharp increases in middle age obesity for more recent cohorts. Clearly, the understanding of such cohort differences would require the collaborative work of social historians, economists, nutritionists, psychologists, and sociologists.

Another possibly fruitful area for life-course analysis is that of "stress," which has been postulated as an antecedent of heart disease, mental illness, and other health risks associated with the middle and older years. Yet, little work—in particular little interdisciplinary work—has been devoted to the sequencing of stressful events over the life course. While researchers have recognized the potentially stressful nature of life changes (e.g., marriage, birth of children), they have not taken into account the structure of people's lives and the order in which stressful events occur. Thus, the widely used Social Readjustment Rating Scale does not give any weight to the sequence or timing of events in calculating the degree of stress to which an individual has been exposed.[17] Each event receives a single score regardless of when it occurred relative to

other events or to its temporal context in earlier or later life. Clearly, the concept of stress and its operationalization in scales such as this could benefit from theoretical and empirical knowledge of the life course and from the specification of the psychosocial process linking changes in social status to health.

Perhaps the study of coronary heart disease may be a particularly fruitful area to apply the life-course perspective in linking stress to subsequent health conditions. For example, some of the prospective studies of heart disease—such as in the Framingham, Massachusetts study—have identified certain risk factors which are socially conditioned (e.g., hypertension, high levels of blood fats, smoking).[18] Still other studies have found individual differences in psychological and hormonal response to chronic or persistent stressful situations.[19] In addition, the research on Type A versus Type B behavior patterns as potential precursors to coronary heart disease raises many etiological questions requiring the attention of both social and behavioral and biomedical scientists.[20] When do the patterns first manifest themselves and what are their origins in the early life experiences of different people? How do the patterns develop over the life course (e.g., what is their directionality—is it linear, increasing)?

Not only might research on the nature and consequences of stress benefit from a life-course perspective, but so would explorations of the ways people cope with stress. For example, what are the mechanisms whereby social support (from family, friends, the community, the church) protects against the disabling consequences of stress, reduces the amounts of medication required, accelerates recovery, or facilitates compliance with prescribed medical regimes? One review of existing (largely cross-sectional) studies gives evidence that supportive interactions can protect people in crisis from a wide variety of pathological states, including offsprings' low birth weight, arthritis, tuberculosis, depression, alcoholism, psychological withdrawal, and death.[21] The life-course perspective suggests the necessity of longitudinal and cohort analyses of how social-support relationships develop and evolve over time, and how they respond to social change, in order to understand their role in mediating the effects of stress.

Social networks and relationships. The relevance of stress and social support to health points to a more general subject suitable for life-course analysis: changes in the size, composition, and functions of the social networks in which people live out their lives. People move through the life course surrounded by a set of "significant others" related to them by the giving or receiving of social support; each person lives in the midst of an ever changing "convoy of social support."[22]

The "convoy," like the role set, involves an individual in relationship to a set of other people. The convoy differs from the role set, however, in that it is defined by the giving and receiving of social support rather than by position in an organization or community. An individual's convoy at any time thus consists both of those persons on whom he relies for support and those persons who rely upon him for support. These two subsets of people may overlap, of course, and some relationships involve both giving and receiving, although not all relationships are symmetrical in this sense.

The convoy differs from the role set also in its implication of movement and change. A person who has a convoy is going somewhere, moving either through time, as in aging, or through life-course transitions—from school to work, from one job to another, or from work to retirement. In some cases, the movement is within the convoy itself, as the convoy's composition may change with time and circumstance (e.g., after the death of a spouse).

The most significant and most general issues to be investigated in these terms are that the adequacy and stability of social support are indeed determinants of objective and subjective well-being, of performance in major social roles, and of success in managing changes in those roles. Another set of issues involves the formal properties of the support convoy as a temporal social network (e.g., number, diversity of linkages), from which one can predict to social support as an intervening variable and then to the criterion variables mentioned above. A further area of inquiry would begin still earlier in a hypothesized causal sequence and would ask to what extent different demographic characteristics predict the formal properties of the convoy and what special consequences attach to "deviant cases." For example, most very old people have a small convoy and an asymmetrical relationship to its few members. Thus, one would be especially interested in those exceptional old people who show a

pattern more characteristic of younger age groups, in order to investigate the consequences of belonging to social convoys with particular patterns.

A final set of issues revolve around the dynamic nature of the convoy as its composition and function change over the person's life course. That is, significant others in the convoy (e.g., family members, school and work associates, friends in the neighborhood and the larger community), the structure of the convoy (e.g., size, number of linkages to other people, homogeneity, stability) and the nature of transactions among people in the convoy (e.g., frequency, direction, magnitude, origin of support giving and receiving) most likely change as a person ages. These changes may have particular consequences for people depending on when they occur in the life course and they are, no doubt, linked to people's locations in larger social structures—such as occupations, families, and neighborhoods.

Work and retirement. The departure of older people from the labor force and the occurrence of "midcareer changes" among the middle aged pose many subtle questions as to life-course antecedents of a person's ability to adapt, to maintain self-esteem, and to avoid declines in physical or mental functioning at a later age. Although work and retirement have been widely studied among men, it is only now that attention is being turned toward women in the labor force or that longitudinal studies are becoming available that illustrate the features of a life-course approach.

First, in respect to the previous life course, one line of research deals with career trajectories and asks such questions as: What are the effects of particular job decisions at one age for the subsequent career (working life)? Do some work histories, more than others, consign the individual to early departures from the labor force or prevent movement to more satisfying work?[23] Such studies could shed light on reemployability of older people or on the implications of mandatory retirement.

Second, in respect to interrelated and varied domains of human behavior and functioning, there are studies showing linkages for older workers among occupational mobility and increasing job satisfaction[24] and other studies connecting the complexity and challenge of a man's job with the level of his intellectual functioning

(women have not yet been studied).[25] These findings raise immediate questions about how mobile workers, or those in challenging jobs, will adapt to retirement and with what consequences for their intellectual functioning and life satisfactions. Will they seek out comparable challenges, for example? Or will their satisfaction or their intellectual functioning tend to decline? In short, what consequences do earlier life-course changes in one domain of life (e.g., role transitions) have for other domains of biological, social, and psychological functioning?

Third, in respect to social change and the life course, economic fluctuations result in sharp distinctions in the subsequent life histories of workers starting out in periods of prosperity as opposed to economic depression. Workers are set apart not only in career trajectories, but also in opportunities to accumulate assets and in the development of living styles and consumption aspirations with which they enter into retirement.[26] Even more striking are those few studies of female labor force participation that show (1) a complete reversal from declining participation over the life course among cohorts born a century ago to the increasing participation over the life course of recent cohorts and (2) a pattern of movement back and forth between work and family.[27] This revolution reflects marked societal changes, such as rising educational attainment and a drastic restructuring of the feminine role. Although it is still too soon to tell how recent cohorts of employed women will adjust to retirement, the life-course perspective points out cohort differences as important ones to monitor.

IMPLICATIONS FOR PUBLIC POLICY

While we have emphasized a few research topics within the perspective of the life-course, it is important to note, if only in passing, that the perspective has important implications for the realm of public policy. The conceptual strength of a developmental approach to the study of aging is evident in designing and evaluating intervention programs aimed at optimizing aging or correcting dysfunctional aspects of aging. This view is based on at least three assumptions: (1) aging is, at least, in part a consequence of processes of life history; (2) some of these life-history processes are subject

to modification; and (3) treatment of dysfunctional aging is most effective if designed in a preventive manner, rather than with a reliance on simple corrective methods.

Viewing the optimization of aging via a life-course perspective has direct links to such concepts as primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention as frequently discussed in the biological and mental health literature. It also requires specific knowledge about modal and differential courses of life-course development so that appropriate targets, timings, and mechanisms for intervention towards optimal aging can be selected.[28]

A NEW COUNCIL COMMITTEE

With these general issues and examples in mind, the Council's Committee on Problems and Policy has established a new Committee on Life-Course Perspectives on Middle and Old Age. As an interdisciplinary effort, the committee will investigate both changes and stability in selected aspects of aging of individuals over their life course, with close attention to how developmental processes are conditioned by socioenvironmental factors. It will stress primarily social and psychological aspects of the life course, but it will emphasize interactions not only with biological, but also with demographic, cultural, environmental, and historical changes. In short, it will focus, within the context of the life course, upon childhood, youth, and early adulthood as prologues to middle age and upon middle age as a prologue to old age.

Working directly with selected ongoing longitudinal and historical studies, the committee will aim towards an elaboration and specification of the life-course perspective through direct confrontation with the findings from these studies. As part of its initial three-year program of activities, the committee and its consultants will convene brief topical meetings, longer summer seminars and workshops, and possibly a small international conference. The results of the committee's deliberations will be prepared as working papers and as a final report for circulation to a wide range of scholars. Hopefully, these activities will result in the refinement of the life-course perspective, the identification of research questions, the recruitment of scholars, and the stimulation of new research proposals.

Acknowledgements

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Council Committees 1977–78

This section lists the 1977–78 members of Council committees and presents the reports on committee activities during the 1976–77 year—from the meeting of the board of directors in September 1976 to its meeting in September 1977.

The committees are grouped in four categories, indicating their central concerns. The first group of committees is engaged in advancing research on selected social science fields or topics through appraisal of needs and the planning and conduct of projects to meet them. The second group is concerned with the training, recruitment, and development of social science research personnel through fellowship or grant programs. The concerns of both these groups are shared in varying degrees by the committees in the third category, whose programs are focused on increasing knowledge of particular areas of the world. These area committees are jointly sponsored with the American Council of Learned Societies, and in one case also with the National Academy of Sciences. Other cooperative enterprises of the Council comprise the fourth category of committees.

RESEARCH PLANNING COMMITTEES

Biological Bases of Social Behavior, 1966–

Members 1977–78

DAVID C. GLASS, Graduate Center, City University of New York, CHAIRMAN
PAUL T. BAKER, Pennsylvania State University
PETER B. DEWS, Harvard University
DANIEL X. FREEDMAN, University of Chicago
GARDNER LINDZEY, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (Stanford, California)
GERALD E. MCCLEARN, University of Colorado
STANLEY SCHACHTER, Columbia University
RICHARD F. THOMPSON, University of California, Irvine

Staff: RONALD P. ABELES

The committee organized and sponsored a Summer Training Institute for Social Scientists on Neurobiology and Addiction, held at the Department of Psychobiology, University of California, Irvine, June 20 to July 29, 1977. The director of the institute was Mr. Thompson; the assistant director was Dennis Glanzman of the Department of Psychobiology. The institute was designed to provide a broad overview of neurobiology—the organization and functioning of the brain—to serve as a conceptual framework for a more detailed focus on the neurobiology of addiction and on current treatment approaches to problems of addiction. Basic laboratory and applied clinical experiences were included in the program. An announcement in the December 1977 issue of *Items* lists the faculty and the trainees. The institute was supported by a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH).

The committee plans to sponsor another training institute at Irvine in the summer of 1978, also under Mr. Thompson's direc-

tion. That institute will again be on neurobiology, with special attention given to the neurobiology of depression. It is expected to be the last in a series of summer institutes, supported primarily by the NIMH, which the committee has conducted nearly every summer since 1971.

Biosocial Science, 1976–

Members 1977–78

ELEANOR BERNERT SHELDON, Social Science Research Council, CHAIRMAN
IRVEN DEVORE, Harvard University
ROBIN FOX, Rutgers University
DAVID A. HAMBURG, Institute of Medicine, National Academy of Sciences
MELVIN J. KONNER, Harvard University
JANE B. LANCASTER, University of Oklahoma
ALLAN C. MAZUR, Syracuse University
ALICE S. ROSSI, University of Massachusetts

Staff: DAVID L. SZANTON

The committee was created in 1976 and was charged with critically considering the usefulness of new ways of analyzing human social behavior by examining the biological roots of specific human behaviors and by studying the behavior of other species.

The committee met in February 1977, and held the first of a planned series of internal seminars for the discussion of significant topics in biosocial science. These seminars, which involve committee members and guests, are intended to provide the participants, who have a wide range of intellectual backgrounds, with more of a common frame of reference than they might otherwise have. At the February meeting, the guest participants included Richard D. Alexander, a zoologist and behavioral biologist at the University of Michigan, William A. Mason, a comparative psychologist at the University of California, Davis, Lita Osmundsen, director of research of the Wenner–Gren Foundation for Anthropological Re-

search, Roy A. Rappaport, a cultural anthropologist at the University of Michigan, and Lawrence Slobodkin, a population ecologist at the State University of New York, Stony Brook. The costs of the meeting were underwritten by the Wenner–Gren Foundation. The topic of the meeting was the status of theory and research in sociobiology (in the sense of E. O. Wilson's 1976 book of that title), with particular attention to the implications of this scientific movement for social scientific research. There was considerable disagreement among the participants over the utility and testability of the theory in contemporary human societies, especially large-scale and "developed" societies. The group believed that it may be most useful to concentrate research on behavior that is genetically relatively "fixed" or developmentally "canalized" in the human species as a whole, or on classes of behavior where gene action is relatively evident, though still complexly mediated: e.g., early development, emotional and attachment behavior, hedonic or aversive behavior, selective propensities for learning. A project on parenting developed by a number of committee members was considered to be a promising area in this respect.

BIOSOCIAL FOUNDATIONS OF PARENTING AND OFFSPRING DEVELOPMENT

This project, organized by Mr. Konner, Mrs. Lancaster, and Mrs. Rossi, will involve a comparative—i.e., cross-species and cross-cultural—analytical examination of behavior of and toward infants and the young. The ultimate goal of the project is to improve collaboration among scientists in different disciplines and to identify promising research opportunities and paradigms for further work in the field. Workshops will be planned so as to bring together what have been very different traditions of research and practice in the biological, social, and medical sciences, as they bear on parenting and offspring development. An evolutionary perspective, together with a comparative approach, will be brought into direct contact with behavioral science theory and research on contemporary human reproduction and child rearing, and with the medical and clinical fields concerned with the physical and emotional health of both the young and their parents.

KINSHIP THEORY AND SOCIOBIOLOGY

One of the central elements of sociobiological theory has been the theory of kin selection, as first promulgated by W. Hamilton, developed by Richard D. Alexander and Robert Trivers, and incorporated into syntheses such as E. O. Wilson's work. As elaborated into a theory of "inclusive fitness," it modifies the classical Darwinian definition of individual fitness by taking account of the gene replicas of an individual as carried by related individuals. This revised theory of natural selection has important implications for social anthropology, whose central subject matter has traditionally been systems of kinship and marriage. Kin selection theory would suggest that kinship systems, marriage and inheritance rules, altruistic or competitive behavior, and related social mechanisms may have a basis in the biological predispositions of the species as well as in the exigencies or cultural inventions of social living.

A conference on this topic is planned for 1978, to be organized by Mr. DeVore and Mr. Fox and cosponsored by the Council and the Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation. It will bring together social anthropologists and sociologists interested in this subject with sociobiologists, geneticists, primatologists, and other biologically-oriented scientists.

Cognitive Research, 1972–

Members 1977–78

HERBERT L. PICK, JR., University of Minnesota, CHAIRMAN
AARON V. CICOUREL, University of California, San Diego
MICHAEL COLE, The Rockefeller University
WILLIAM D. LABOV, University of Pennsylvania
FRANCIS H. PALMER, State University of New York, Stony Brook
NAOMI QUINN, Duke University
ELEANOR ROSCH, University of California, Berkeley
Staff: PETER B. READ

Since its formation, the committee's primary work has concerned projects in two basic areas of cognitive research: the nature and

formation of categories, and modes of perceiving and processing information. In both cases, important new areas demanded theoretical integration. These new projects have now been completed and each is the subject of a book to be published by Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

During the year the committee worked on a new definition of its program and prepared grant proposals seeking funds for that program. The committee takes seriously the notion that much of cognitive behavior in everyday life is not captured by traditional laboratory experiments. Although cognitive psychologists have made a fair beginning in identifying and understanding certain basic cognitive operations in isolation, these operations do not really exist in nature. Consequently, scientists have done little to apply their knowledge to understanding practical activity. Anthropologists have described some of the cognitively demanding activities in various cultural settings, but have not analyzed them in terms of formal cognitive demands or processes. What is needed is a special kind of task analysis of normal activities which will enable scientists to find out how cognition proceeds in natural settings.

Some of the questions that the committee has begun to consider are the following: What are interesting activities with which to begin such a task analysis? How do we identify the cognitive demands of the task? Is there congruence between a logical and psychological analysis of the task? Who are the people in a society who perform the activity? What special skills and knowledge do they have, and how were these acquired? Are there structural constraints in the society which modulate the cognitive demands—i.e., special training, incentives, specialization? How do the special skills required for one activity generalize to others? Is there a metaknowledge about the activity? What relation does such metaknowledge have to a scientist's understanding of the activity? How do practical knowledge and verbalizable knowledge interact?

Most of the committee's proposed projects for 1977–79 are related to this emphasis on the analysis of cognitive processes in naturalistic situations. Mr. Cole has already initiated workshops on the analysis of the actual behaviors and tasks that are components of intelligence testing and other situations where group comparisons are undertaken. These workshops have focused on the prob-

the model, especially concerning capital flows, exchange rates, and commodity models. Mr. Klein reported on the activities of the LINK group in "Project LINK in 1976," *Items*, 31(1/2): 5–7, March/June 1977.

Requests for Working Papers and information about the project should be addressed to LINK Central, Economic Research Unit, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104.

The activities of Project LINK during the year were supported by the Bank of Japan, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the International Monetary Fund, and the National Science Foundation.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON MONETARY RESEARCH

The subcommittee is continuing its support of small-scale projects in monetary economics, under the sponsorship of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D. C. During 1977, the following scholars received support for independent research at their home institutions:

"Empirical Examination of the Relations Between Inflation and the Rates of Return on Equities and Government Debt in a Rational Expectations Model," by David K. H. Begg, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"Investment Under Uncertainty: An Empirical Analysis," by Herminio Blanco, University of Chicago.

"An Explicit Contracting Process Within the General Structure of the Interaction Between Monetary Policy and Contracting Behavior in Labor Markets," by Matthew Canzoneri, University of Illinois.

"Optimal Contract Form and Its Implication for Macroeconomic Analysis," by Jo Anna Gray, University of Pennsylvania.

"External Debt and Economic Development," by Barbara L. Hiller, University of California, Berkeley.

"Price Behavior in the Futures Market for U. S. Treasury Bills," by Robert G. King, Brown University.

"Rational Expectations and Keynesian Models," by David Small, Northwestern University.

RESEARCH PLANNING COMMITTEES

A meeting was held at the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C., on June 2–3 for presentation and discussion of papers prepared with committee support during the two preceding years. The authors and titles were as follows:

"Characterizations of Rational Expectations Equilibria with Multi-Period Horizon," by Rusdu Saracoglu, University of Minnesota.

"Estimation and Control of a Macroeconomic Model with Rational Expectations," by John Taylor, Columbia University.

"Random Walks and Price Volatility in the Stock Market: An Empirical Synthesis," by Neil Berkman, University of California, Berkeley.

"Capital Markets and the Short Run Behavior of Life Cycle Savers," by Walter Dolde, Carnegie–Mellon University.

"Personal Consumption, Property Income, and Corporate Saving," by Charles Steindel, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"Inflation and Housing," by James Kearl, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"A Rational Model of Hyperinflation, Exchange Depreciation, and the Demand for Money in Post-World War I Germany," by Michael Salemi, University of Minnesota.

"Hyperinflation and the Supply of Money," by Rodney Jacobs, University of California, Los Angeles.

"Flexibility and Demand for Financial Assets," by Steven Goldman, Princeton University.

"On Aggregate Financial Modeling with Application to the Household Sector in the U. S. Economy," by Bruno DeSchaetzen, University of Pennsylvania.

Ethnicity, 1977–

Members 1977–78

CYNTHIA H. ENLOE, Clark University, CHAIRMAN
PIERRE-MICHEL FONTAINE, University of California, Los Angeles
RICHARD G. FOX, Duke University
SIDNEY W. MINTZ, The Johns Hopkins University
JUDITH A. NAGATA, York University
STEPHAN A. THERNSTROM, Harvard University

Staff: ROBERT A. GATES

The appointment of a Committee on Ethnicity was approved by the Council's Committee on Problems and Policy in March 1977. This decision was the result of a large number of consultations with scholars in the field and two exploratory meetings. The new committee will focus its attention on the conditions surrounding the mobilization of ethnic groups, in both industrial and developing societies. Its objective will be to increase understanding of the social processes of ethnically diverse societies.

The initial members of the committee have developed a three-year program to evaluate previous research and stimulate new work in this area. The proposed agenda of the committee calls for a series of workshops and working papers which will clarify such analytical problems as the relationship between class and ethnicity, the resources that are essential for ethnic mobilization, the effects of mobilization on group identities and on intergroup relations, the impact of state policies on ethnic groups, and models of ethnic conflict resolution.

In addition to smaller meetings in which committee members and one or two consultants will participate, the committee hopes to convene annual conferences. These conferences, the proceedings of which will be published, will involve a wider spectrum of scholars. Three conferences have been planned: the first focuses on various implications of the modernization paradigm for the understanding of social change in ethnically complex societies; the second on the relationship between state-building and ethnic mobilization in new nations; and the third on the different modes of mobilization currently found among emigrant or foreign workers in industrial societies.

Evaluation Research, 1977–

Members 1977–78

ROBERT F. BORUCH, Northwestern University, CHAIRMAN
HOWARD E. FREEMAN, University of California, Los Angeles
EDWARD M. GRAMLICH, University of Michigan
RICHARD LIGHT, Harvard University
PETER H. ROSSI, University of Massachusetts
JOSEPH STEINBERG, Survey Design, Inc.
(Silver Spring, Maryland)
HAROLD W. WATTS, Columbia University

Staff: RONALD P. ABELES

During the past few years, the Council has been considering what, if any, continuing role it might play vis-à-vis the growing fields of evaluation research and social experimentation. One set of problems endemic to policy research which seems appropriate to a Council endeavor involves the compromises in research design and data quality that arise in the conduct or management of research. The consequences of these compromises for the reliability of the resultant data and the quality of knowledge gleaned from them are, at present, unanalyzed. Such issues as financial compromises in defining sample frames and allocating samples over treatments, contamination of experimental treatments by competing policy interventions, adjustments to stem attrition, and many other accommodations to the problems of executing evaluation studies in the field need to be investigated in a systematic fashion regarding their consequences for the quality of the data. With these issues in mind, the Committee on Problems and Policy in February 1977 authorized the formation of a new committee.

AUDITS OF SOCIAL EXPERIMENTS

The committee's first project is a year-long study of the effects of government audits on data quality and the conduct of field research. This project has been designed in consultation with officers of the General Accounting Office (GAO), the federal agency charged by Congress with auditing and reviewing large-scale pro-

grams of social research and experimentation which receive federal funding.

In recent years, increasing friction has occurred between GAO in its execution of this responsibility and social science researchers carrying out major field experiments in the policy sphere. Researchers have argued that behavioral experiments are particularly sensitive to the intrusion of government auditing processes and ought not to be evaluated in the same manner or by the same procedures used to audit other government programs. At the same time, it is apparent that this claim cannot and ought not exempt field experiments from some form of assessment and scrutiny on behalf of the sponsoring agency and the Congress.

Because this tension goes to the heart of the quality and reliability of policy results obtainable from field research, both GAO and the Council recognize the importance of examining the evidence on the effects of intrusive audits and developing methods for mitigating or avoiding these effects in future federally-funded research. Under a one-year contract from GAO, the committee will (1) survey what is known from past experience about the effect of audits on data quality and the conduct of field research in the social sciences, and (2) identify and analyze alternative methods by which GAO might meet its legislated responsibilities in ways less potentially damaging to experimental design and research results.

OTHER PROJECTS

While the first task before the committee is the GAO contract, this should not delay its exploration of other suitable topics and activities. At its April and July meetings, two such topics were considered: (1) the state of the art of evaluation research at the state and local levels and (2) the interrelationship between social science theory and social experiments.

Local level evaluation research. The committee noted that comparatively litte is known about the quality of evaluation research conducted at the state and local levels of government. While considerable effort has been expended towards the improvement of research concerning large-scale national programs, little has been directed towards smaller-scale local programs. One focus for the

committee might be to engage in an assessment of the state of the field and to offer suggestions towards improving the practice of evaluation research of local social programs and experiments.

THEORY AND PRACTICE

Another possibility is for the committee to consider the interrelationships between social science theory and social experiments. Among the issues to be discussed are (1) the degree to which social experiments are explicitly or implicitly based upon social science theory and knowledge and (2) the degree to which social experiments contribute to the development of social science theory.

Gifted Children, 1975–

Members 1977–78

ROBERT R. SEARS, Stanford University, CHAIRMAN
DAVID H. FELDMAN, Tufts University
JAMES J. GALLAGHER, University of North Carolina
HOWARD E. GARDNER, Veterans Administration Hospital (Boston)
DANIEL P. KEATING, University of Minnesota
JEAN LAVE, University of California, Irvine
HALBERT B. ROBINSON, University of Washington

Staff: ELEANOR BERNERT SHELDON

With funding from the American Psychological Foundation Rosen Bequest, the committee met in November 1976 to develop an agenda for restimulation of active research interest in gifted children. The proposal developed at this meeting outlines an ambitious program of research planning and training which would take place over a period of five years. Among the components of this program are: a series of substantive seminars designed to facilitate the formation of a network of scholars whose work contains insights which are important to the study of gifted children; the commissioning of a monograph which would be a critical analysis of the scientific merit of existing studies of giftedness,

creativity, talent, and other forms of extraordinary ability; and a training program designed to encourage younger social scientists to contribute to the growth of the field.

Through this program of research planning and training, it is expected that the committee will serve several important functions. By identifying those issues considered most likely to lead to the accumulation of scientific knowledge about giftedness, it will exert an influence upon the development of the field. In addition, it will encourage the development of a new cadre of researchers capable of bringing to the study of giftedness insights from many social science disciplines.

Law and Social Science, 1974–

Members 1977–78

LEON LIPSON, Yale University, CHAIRMAN
PHOEBE C. ELLSWORTH, Yale University
LAWRENCE M. FRIEDMAN, Stanford University
MARC GALANTER, University of Wisconsin
EDMUND W. KITCH, University of Chicago
SALLY FALK MOORE, University of California, Los Angeles
NELSON W. POLSBY, University of California, Berkeley
PHILIP SELZNICK, University of California, Berkeley
STANTON WHEELER, Yale University

Subcommittee on Legal Indicators, 1976–(Joint with the Advisory and Planning Committee on Social Indicators)

ALBERT J. REISS, JR., Yale University, COCHAIRMAN
ELEANOR BERNERT SHELDON, Social Science Research Council, COCHAIRMAN
JACK LADINSKY, University of Wisconsin
RICHARD O. LEMPERT, University of Michigan
JAMES A. MCCAFFERTY, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts

Staff: DAVID L. SILLS, DAVID SEIDMAN

The committee met twice during the year—in November and in May—in order to develop its program to plan, appraise, and guide social scientific research concerning the law. The Council has received funds for the committee's work from the Council on Law-Related Studies and the National Science Foundation.

During the year, the committee focused on two activities: preparing a review of the status of law-and-society research and launching a new subcommittee on legal indicators.

AN OVERVIEW OF THE FIELD

A major activity of the committee during the year was the development of a procedure for undertaking a systematic assessment of the status of the field of law and social science. A proposal for funding such an assessment was prepared, and at year's end the Council was notified by the National Science Foundation that the proposal had been approved.

During the forthcoming year scholars in the United States and abroad will be commissioned to review specific aspects of the field. In the spring of 1978 an editorial conference, to be attended by both the committee and the reviewers, will be held. Drafts of projected chapters of the review volume will be due in September 1978 and publication of an integrated volume of papers is anticipated in December 1979.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON LEGAL INDICATORS

The committee and the Council's Advisory and Planning Committee on Social Indicators are supporting a new joint Subcommittee on Legal Indicators.

The subcommittee met twice during the year, in January and in April. Its mission is to seek and encourage others to seek measures of "the penetration of law into social life." At present, the subcommittee is focusing upon the use of probate records as a source of indicators of the role of law in the transmission of wealth; the use of statistics on the growth of corporate bodies of all kinds and differences in the kinds of corporate bodies over time; the use of data on the number of federal reporting forms required of institutions

of higher education and of the automobile industry as possible measures of the growth and nature of bureaucratic regulation; and the use of data on group legal services as possible measures of the growth of litigiousness in society and of new forms of organization of the legal system.

Life-Course Perspectives on Middle and Old Age, 1977–

Members 1977–78

MATILDA WHITE RILEY, Bowdoin College, CHAIRMAN
PAUL B. BALTES, Pennsylvania State University
ORVILLE G. BRIM, JR., Foundation for Child Development (New York)
GLEN H. ELDER, JR., The Boys Town Center for the Study of Youth Development (Omaha) and University of North Carolina
M. BREWSTER SMITH, University of California, Santa Cruz
Staff: RONALD P. ABELES

This new committee was appointed in September 1977 in order to employ a life-course perspective towards gaining a deeper understanding of middle and old age. Working directly with selected ongoing longitudinal and historical studies, it will aim toward an elaboration and specification of the life-course perspective through direct confrontation with the findings from these studies. At the same time, it will contribute to the integration and fuller interpretation of the findings and to the stimulation of further research.

Results of the committee's deliberations concerning these studies and of its continuing theoretical work in specifying the life-course perspective on middle and old age will be prepared as working papers and as a final report for circulation to a wide range of scholars in order to elicit criticism and to stimulate interest in the field. As part of its three-year program of activities, the committee—using consultants as needed—will convene brief top-

ical meetings, longer summer seminars and workshops, and possibly a small international conference. The committee is currently expanding its membership and seeking funds to support its activities, which are scheduled to begin in June 1978. This year's staff essay in the *Annual Report* discusses the general concepts and possible substantive topics that are particularly relevant to this new committee's interests.

Mass Communications and Political Behavior, 1974–

Members 1977–78

ELEANOR BERNERT SHELDON, Social Science Research Council, CHAIRMAN
BEN H. BAGDIKIAN, Berkeley, California
LEO BOGART, Newspaper Advertising Bureau, Inc. (New York)
RICHARD A. BRODY, Stanford University
STEVEN H. CHAFFEE, University of Wisconsin
HERBERT HYMAN, Wesleyan University
F. GERALD KLINE, University of Michigan
THOMAS E. PATTERSON, Syracuse University
ITHIEL DE SOLA POOL, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Consultant: FORREST P. CHISMAN, Aspen Institute Program on Communications and Society (Washington, D.C.)

Staff: RONALD P. ABELES

The committee was established to stimulate, plan, and coordinate research on mass communications and political behavior during the 1976 election and, to a limited degree, during the 1974 election. The committee, which was funded by a grant from the John & Mary R. Markle Foundation, developed a coordinated set of research proposals for the 1976 presidential election. Through different research teams, the committee is studying the media process from the formation of the media agenda (i.e., the content of the media) to the impact of the agenda on the American people.

THE 1974 NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY

The 1974 study was designed and implemented by Warren E. Miller, Mr. Kline, and Arthur H. Miller of the Center for Political Studies, University of Michigan, and funded by grants from the John & Mary R. Markle Foundation and the National Science Foundation. This effort made possible for the first time a comparison of what people were potentially exposed to (i.e., the content of the media in their town or city) and what they actually retained from their exposure to the media. This was accomplished by sampling both the media content and audience members from the same locales. That is, wherever individuals were interviewed as part of the audience survey, the content of the media at those locations was archived and content coded. In addition, identical coding schemes were employed to code the content of open-ended questions from the audience questionnaire and the content of the newspapers and television.

Another feature of the 1974 study was its longitudinal component. The audience survey was a reinterview of the preexisting sample of the 1972 national electorate conducted by the Center for Political Studies. This created both a 1972–1974 panel and the possibility of extending the panel into the 1976 election. At the same time, the archiving of the 1974 media content made possible the retrospective archiving of some media from 1972 and the collection of media content during the 1976 election.

The audience survey. Respondents' answers to a series of questions about their exposure to national and local news via television and newspapers, including questions about which particular newspapers they read and which television news programs they watched, served as independent variables. They indicated what they remembered about the content of news stories and why they exposed themselves to the media. Dependent variables included the respondents' beliefs regarding what were the most important questions facing the nation, what they thought were important events occurring during the election, their perceptions and evaluations of important issues in national and senatorial elections, and their evaluations of various political personalities, government institutions, and social groups.

Content archive. In conjunction with the audience survey, local newspapers and the audio portion of local and national television news broadcasts were archived. The newspaper and television samples were based on the respondents' listing of daily newspapers and television stations which they read or watched regularly. The newspaper and television broadcast samples were both based upon the same two composite weeks; identical content coding schemata were used.

Analyses of the 1974 data. The survey portion of the 1974 study has been archived, along with supporting documentation, in the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research at the University of Michigan. Thus, it is available for secondary analyses by researchers throughout the country and from abroad. The content coding of the newspapers and television news broadcasts is also completed: they will be archived and fully documented shortly. They are available to interested scholars.

THE 1976 STUDIES

National audience survey. The committee's original plans called for a set of eight coordinated studies. (See *Items, 29*(2): 13–18, June 1975, for a description of all eight projects.) However, support was obtained for only three of them.

The National Science Foundation funded the national election study as a continuation of the Center for Political Studies' series of election studies. Support was not given to the media component—neither for audience questions nor for the archiving of media content. However, the 1976 survey did contain several questions relating to media exposure, and the possibility still exists for retrospectively archiving most of the desired 1976 media content, should funding become available in the future.

Local communities study. Under the direction of Mr. Patterson and funded by the John & Mary R. Markle Foundation, two teams of investigators collected audience, media organization, and media content data within an eight-wave panel design in Los Angeles, California, and Erie, Pennsylvania. These cities were selected on the basis of their "media richness" and the timing of their primary elections.

(1) *Audience survey*: The audience survey employed a combination of personal and telephone interviews, with eight interview waves beginning in February and ending after the election in November, 1976. Although the original design had called for six waves, two additional waves were added in order to take advantage of the presidential debates in September and October. Divided evenly between Los Angeles and Erie, a total of 1140 respondents—18 and over—were interviewed at least once.

(2) *Media organizations*: In Erie and Los Angeles, newspaper and television personnel were interviewed and observed while making decisions about campaign coverage. The research teams spent about five weeks at each of two newspapers and two television stations in each city. The focus of the interview and observation sessions was decision making about the allocation of financial and personnel resources and about which news stories to include as part of the day's news coverage.

(3) *Media content*: In conjunction with both the survey and news media studies, the content of newspapers and television broadcasts in the Erie and Los Angeles metropolitan areas was sampled and archived for eventual analysis. In addition to the content of local media, the content of national news magazines (e.g., *Time*) and of the evening network news broadcasts was archived.

Within the next two years, the data from the audience survey and from the media content will be placed in public archives, such as the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research. As much of the interview and observational data as can be made public without violating confidentiality will also be archived.

PUBLICATION PLANS

Efforts are currently under way to prepare a four-volume series of publications resulting from the 1974 and 1976 studies sponsored by the committee. The first volume will be an overview of the studies carried out by this committee and others, including summaries of major findings and suggestions for future research. The second volume will focus on the 1974 and 1976 surveys of the

Center for Political Studies and associated content archives. The third volume will present the results of the local community surveys and content analyses. That is, it will discuss the media's impact on the audiences in Los Angeles and Erie and will attempt to link the media's content to the audience's perceptions, attitudes, and behaviors. The final volume will draw upon the local community studies of the media organizations and of their actual media content. Here the emphasis will be on the decision-making process and its relationship to the eventual output of the media.

Methodology of Longitudinal Research, 1976–

Members 1977–78

BURTON H. SINGER, Columbia University, CHAIRMAN
GARY CHAMBERLAIN, Harvard University
JAMES S. COLEMAN, University of Chicago
JAMES J. HECKMAN, University of Chicago
DOUGLAS A. HIBBS, JR., Massachusetts Institute of Technology
PAUL HOLLAND, Educational Testing Service (Princeton, New Jersey)
GREGORY MARKUS, University of Michigan
JOHN R. NESSELROADE, Pennsylvania State University
SEYMOUR SPILERMAN, Russell Sage Foundation
NANCY B. TUMA, Stanford University
HALLIMAN WINSBOROUGH, University of Wisconsin

Staff: PETER B. READ

During its first year of work, the committee planned two conferences and initiated several other projects. In each of its activities the committee has sought to address methodological considerations within specific substantive contexts. This interdisciplinary work is intended to encourage the development of new techniques and disseminate emerging methods for use by social scientists involved in longitudinal research.

LIFE CYCLE ASPECTS OF EMPLOYMENT AND THE LABOR MARKET

From its inception, the committee wished to stimulate methodological work that utilizes the unique potential of panel data. Prior to the last decade, most social science research concerned with change employed cross-sectional data. Whether studies involved multiple cohorts or contained measurements at several points in time, they rarely collected data on the same individual on more than one occasion. In recent years, however, data from large scale panel studies (e.g., the Labor Department's National Longitudinal Surveys, and the Michigan Income Dynamics Study) have become available to social scientists for the investigation of various research problems. While these data provide uniquely valuable information on change, they also require analytic techniques that utilize all of its dynamic properties.

One area of research where such methods are especially relevant is the study of careers and the labor market. Many sociologists and economists share a similar interest in describing and explaining the job attainment process, variations in labor market participation, social mobility, and career changes. Similar questions have been addressed, often employing different data sets and different analytic methods. Both cross-sectional and longitudinal data have been employed. The committee has decided to use this convergence of substantive concerns as a focus for researchers to share methods and findings.

A conference organized around papers prepared by committee members has been planned for the autumn of 1978. Mr. Heckman will review research in economics that relates the life cycle to employment and the labor market. The organizing theme in this review will be the advantages and disadvantages of the use of cross-sectional and longitudinal data in investigating similar questions. Mr. Spilerman will prepare a similar review paper for the field of sociology. Messrs. Chamberlain, Holland, and Singer will write methodological essays comparing the techniques employed in the two disciplines and commenting upon the usefulness of panel data and longitudinal methods for investigating substantive questions. The conference will also include several presenta-

tions of empirical research. Arrangements will be made to publish the conference papers.

A series of small seminars will precede the conference. In it, researchers employing panel data on life cycle aspects of employment will describe their current work to authors of the conference papers. These seminars will facilitate the preparation of an integrated and up-to-date set of papers.

LONGITUDINAL DATA FOR AGE, PERIOD, AND COHORT EFFECTS

Researchers who employ longitudinal data in order to study changes in social or psychological phenomena confront the dilemma that observed changes may reflect factors associated with individual maturational processes (age), with events that occur at one time of measurement (period), or with an accumulation of experiences common to a specific cohort (cohort). Defining and distinguishing these effects in empirical data is problematical in many areas of social research. Psychologists, sociologists, political scientists, and demographers have each developed techniques to deal with these difficulties. However, the methods developed have been different in each discipline, resulting in some controversy regarding the appropriate strategies to use. The committee is planning a conference for 1978 that will convene researchers from several disciplines who are actively working on these problems. A paper describing models developed to account for age, period, and cohort effects and elaborating upon the methods employed in the application of these models, will be invited from each of these disciplines. It is hoped that discussions at this conference comparing these disciplinary models will contribute to the development of new knowledge in this area of research methodology.

OTHER COMMITTEE PLANS

Although social and psychological changes occur within a continuous time frame, the design of social research necessarily incorporates a sampling of the natural sequence. Furthermore, analysis of longitudinal data often involves an aggregation of data collected

at different time points. The committee intends to convene a group of social researchers and statisticians to consider how different procedures of time sampling and time aggregation influence the findings of social research, especially in respect to intervention studies. The committee is also considering work on methodological issues that are currently of primary concern within one discipline (anthropology, demography, history, political science), but which can be informed by work in other social sciences.

The work of this committee is supported by a two-year grant from the National Institute of Education.

Social and Affective Development During Childhood, 1976–

Members 1977–78

JEROME KAGAN, Harvard University, CHAIRMAN
JOHN H. FLAVELL, Stanford University
WILLARD W. HARTUP, University of Minnesota
MARTIN L. HOFFMAN, University of Michigan
CARROLL E. IZARD, University of Delaware
MICHAEL LEWIS, Educational Testing Service (Princeton, New Jersey)
MARIAN RADKE-YARROW, National Institute of Mental Health
LEE D. ROSS, Stanford University
THEODORE SCHWARTZ, University of California, San Diego
RICHARD A. SHWEDER, University of Chicago
ELLIOT TURIEL, University of California, Santa Cruz

Staff: PETER B. READ

Since its appointment in October 1976, this committee has focused upon two areas of child development: emotions and social cognition. A major goal for the committee is to construct an integrated view of child development which includes social, emotional and cognitive factors. Because recent research has only begun to define the nature of these connections, the committee is planning a series of activities designed to encourage researchers to include the simultaneous interaction of these three dimensions in their studies.

The committee hopes to stimulate more cross-cultural research in this area and wishes to encourage more researchers to consider social and emotional development in the years between infancy and adolescence.

In recent years there have been numerous productive research programs examining aspects of social cognition such as moral development, role taking, and empathy. In many instances researchers have attempted to uncover the origins and nature of the phenomena, but are only beginning to understand how aspects of social cognition are modified with age and experience. The committee believes that some of the best work in cognitive development, and in social cognition generally, could inform the new work on the growth of social cognition in childhood. Therefore, a series of seminars has been planned where researchers whose interests are not directly in the development of social cognition have been asked to consider developmental questions and to share their thoughts with members of the committee. Several small meetings will be held with different participants.

Although there has been considerable research on the nature of emotions and on the expression of affects in infancy, there is a need for new theory and research on the development of emotional experience and its expression in the period between infancy and early adulthood. This new work would provide an integration of existing knowledge concerning the biological, social, and cognitive components of emotion while emphasizing developmental transformations. In order to facilitate the growth of this new work, the committee has planned a series of small seminars where sholars who are knowledgeable concerning specific aspects of emotions will be invited to explore developmental issues and present their ideas to committee members. Seminars are being planned on several topics including: biology and emotional development; the development of enduring affects: mood, temperament, and motivation; and changes in affective expression beyond infancy.

Although there is some overlap, separate planning groups within the committee are responsible for the direction of the social cognition and the emotional development seminars. Other topics being explored by the committee as a whole include: the measurement of social and affective traits in children, the acquisition of culture, the

emergence of prosocial behaviors in childhood, and the stimulation of new theories of social and affective development.

The committee's work is supported for three years by grants from the Foundation for Child Development and the Bush Foundation.

Social Indicators, Advisory and Planning Committee, 1972–

Members 1977–78

PHILIP E. CONVERSE, University of Michigan, CHAIRMAN
JAMES A. DAVIS, Harvard University
RICHARD A. EASTERLIN, University of Pennsylvania
ROBERT M. HAUSER, University of Wisconsin
GUDMUND HERNES, University of Bergen
GARY G. KOCH, University of North Carolina
KENNETH C. LAND, University of Illinois
WILLIAM M. MASON, University of Michigan
MANCUR OLSON, University of Maryland
ALBERT J. REISS, JR., Yale University
HARRIET ZUCKERMAN, Columbia University

Subcommittee on Criminal Justice Statistics, 1973–

ALBERT J. REISS, JR., Yale University, CHAIRMAN
ALBERT D. BIDERMAN, Bureau of Social Science Research (Washington, D.C.)
ALFRED BLUMSTEIN, Carnegie–Mellon University
DON M. GOTTFREDSON, Rutgers University
LESLIE T. WILKINS, State University of New York at Albany

Subcommittee on Science Indicators, 1975–

HARRIET ZUCKERMAN, Columbia University, CHAIRMAN
JONATHAN R. COLE, Columbia University
YEHUDA ELKANA, Van Leer Jerusalem Foundation (Jerusalem)
ZVI GRILICHES, Harvard University
GERALD HOLTON, Harvard University
DEREK DE SOLLA PRICE, Yale University
ARNOLD THACKRAY, University of Pennsylvania

Subcommittee on Legal Indicators, 1976–(Joint with the Committee on Law and Social Science)

ALBERT J. REISS, JR., Yale University, COCHAIRMAN
ELEANOR BERNERT SHELDON, Social Science Research Council, COCHAIRMAN
JACK LADINSKY, University of Wisconsin
RICHARD O. LEMPERT, University of Michigan
JAMES A. MCCAFFERTY, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts
Staff: ROBERT PARKE, DIRECTOR, Center for Coordination of Research on Social Indicators; ROBERTA BALSTAD MILLER; JAMES L. PETERSON; DAVID SEIDMAN; NANCY CARMICHAEL, LIBRARIAN

Under the guidance of the Advisory and Planning Committee on Social Indicators, the Center for Coordination of Research on Social Indicators undertook several new projects in its fifth year, and continued and completed other projects already underway. The Center's support for these activities comes from a grant from the Division of Social Sciences of the National Science Foundation, which will continue through May 1978. A request for further multi-year support was submitted to the Foundation in June 1977. The Center also received support for particular activities from the Russell Sage Foundation, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the Department of Justice, and the Employment and Training Administration of the Department of Labor.

In its fifth year, the Center began new programs in social reporting and data base development. In addition, a new subcommittee was established and two conferences were planned. During this time, the Subcommittee on Social Indicators of Education was discharged with thanks, and the composition of the Advisory Committee changed, with the resignation and replacement of several original members.

SOCIAL REPORTING

In September 1976, the committee decided to sponsor a series of topical social reports. It commissioned the first of these, a report on social mobility in the United States by Mr. Hauser. Since that time, Center staff and members of the committee have spoken with

prospective authors of additional reports on such topics as changes in the timing of events in the early part of the life cycle, race attitudes, and religious change. The reports are intended to present information about change (or constancy) over time in particular aspects of society and are directed toward an audience of educated generalists. It is expected that these reports will develop new social indicators and illustrate new methods of social reporting which go beyond the standard social reporting model now followed by most government social indicator reports.

CONFERENCE ON THE NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SURVEYS

The Council received a grant from the Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, to organize a conference on research uses of the National Longitudinal (Parnes) Surveys (NLS). The NLS, initially focused on labor market behavior, has become a major research resource for several traditions in economics and for investigators from other social science disciplines. It is a key resource for research on the measurement of social change. Recently a decision was made to continue study of the four original cohorts and to initiate study of two new cohorts of men and women 14–21 years old in 1978. Scholarly commentary on the research uses of the surveys is needed as a basis for review and decision making regarding the content of the surveys and as a basis for defining the research agenda which will guide analyses of the materials from all six cohorts. The conference is to be held in Washington, D.C., on October 14–16, 1977. A report on the conference will be prepared.

SOCIAL INDICATORS USES OF THE CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEYS

The Center convened a group of social scientists in Washington on July 27, 1977 to discuss the uses of the Consumer Expenditure Surveys (CEX) for social indicators research and for social science research more broadly. Although the CEX has been conducted

infrequently and at irregular intervals in the past, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is now planning to conduct the CEX on an annual basis, beginning in 1979. The planning stages of this survey present an unusual opportunity to bring social science interests to bear on the planning of an important data base, before final decisions on survey content and design have been made. Participants in the meeting identified research topics involving CEX data and suggested both supplemental data which can usefully be included in the survey and modifications in survey design. With the help of participants in the meeting, Center staff is preparing a report of recommendations which will be submitted to BLS and will serve as the basis for further discussions with BLS staff.

COMMISSIONED REVIEW PAPERS

The Center has sought to bring scholarly attention to bear on certain undeveloped aspects of social indicators research by commissioning review papers in such areas. Elizabeth Martin, director of the Social Science Data Library at the University of North Carolina, completed the first of these in 1976. Her paper was an examination of measures of political alienation, morale, and anomie. A second paper, on the problems and potentials of synthetic estimates, being prepared by Gary G. Koch, professor of biostatistics at the University of North Carolina, is close to completion. The committee commissioned two additional papers in the past year. C. Arnold Anderson, professor emeritus, University of Chicago, has undertaken a cross-national review of social reporting in education, and Arthur L. Stinchcombe, professor of sociology, University of Chicago, will examine problems in the measurement of organizational change in higher education.

STANDARDIZATION OF SURVEY BACKGROUND ITEMS

In October 1975, the committee published the report of its working group on the standardization of survey background items, *Basic Background Items for U.S. Household Surveys*, edited by Roxann A. Van Dusen and Nicholas Zill. This volume, which had its third printing in 1977, was the subject of a session of the 1977 annual

meeting of the Association of Field Directors, during which its usefulness in survey planning was reviewed.

SOCIAL INDICATORS FROM SURVEY ARCHIVES

In 1975, the Center and the Roper Public Opinion Research Center jointly published *Survey Data for Trend Analysis: An Index to Repeated Questions in Surveys Held by the Roper Public Opinion Research Center* to aid researchers using old survey data in the analysis of trends over time. The Center subsequently provided partial support for six researchers using data from the Roper Center's archives in the analysis of trends. Under the auspices of this project the committee invited Richard Jensen (University of Illinois, Chicago Circle), to speak at its December 1976 meeting on the conditions of early survey research. The project was formally completed in June.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS

Activities related to the workshop and fellowship program in criminal justice statistics (funded through June 1977 by a grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration—LEAA) continued as a major focus of the subcommittee's interest during the year. Several research papers by participants in the 1975 summer workshop were published. The subcommittee reconvened the workshop participants for a final discussion of these research projects in October 1977. Roland Chilton of the Department of Sociology, University of Massachusetts, was in residence at the Center during the year as a postdoctoral fellow supported by the LEAA grant. He is writing a report on the history, purposes, and operation of national programs producing statistics on crime and criminals. The subcommittee has had extensive discussions with LEAA concerning the possibility of another grant proposal focused on systems of social indicators of crime and criminal justice and on the prediction of crime indicators.

The subcommittee's draft of a model social reporting chapter on criminal justice and related areas served as the basis for the public safety chapter in *Social Indicators 1976*, prepared by the Office of

Management and Budget. The subcommittee is now developing analytical text to provide a context for and interpretations of the graphical presentations.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SCIENCE INDICATORS

The Subcommittee on Science Indicators, meeting in October, January and July, undertook a number of activities in the area of social reporting on science. The subcommittee received permission to review draft chapters of *Science Indicators 1976* and provided commentary to staff of the National Science Foundation. The volume was published by the Foundation in 1977. Social measurement and social reporting in science were also the themes of a special meeting held in November 1976. Participants from outside the subcommittee were invited to discuss ways in which their research could contribute to the development of science indicators and to discuss areas of science in which better measures are needed.

The subcommittee has organized a review symposium on *Science Indicators 1976*, to be held in March 1978, focusing on the issues involved in the measurement and analysis of change in science. It will consider content, data quality, and measurement problems in *Science Indicators 1976* as well as the development of data bases for future science indicators reports.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON LEGAL INDICATORS (JOINT WITH THE COMMITTEE ON LAW AND SOCIAL SCIENCE)

This subcommittee, formally established just before the year began, is charged with furthering quantitative study of the legal system and its relation to the larger society. The first meeting of the subcommittee, in January, was devoted to mapping the subject area and considering possible lines of development. At the second meeting, in April, several projects were initiated. The subcommittee decided to examine probate records as a source of legal indicators, study the growth of corporatism in business and in other areas of society, examine regulation and bureaucratic control in society by studying the regulatory burden on the automobile industry and on higher education, and organize the production of a series of guides

to legal indicators which are available in the published reports of federal agencies.

THE LIBRARY AND NEWSLETTER

The library's collection of books, journals, reports, and unpublished papers on social indicators has continued to grow, and it is used as a resource by Center staff and visitors to the Center. Its collection of social reports from other countries is particularly strong, and in the spring of 1977 a number of examples of these were supplied to the White House staff at the request of the National Science Foundation. An issue of *Social Indicators Newsletter* was published in April (#11). It featured reports of research on subjective measures of the quality of life.

STAFF CONSULTATIONS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

The Center and its staff provide a focus for the broad interdisciplinary social indicators community. In this capacity, Center staff is asked to organize and participate in sessions on social indicators at professional meetings and conferences and to advise a wide variety of organizations and individuals on social indicators and the measurement of social change. In the past year, Mr. Parke has served as chairman of the Joint Ad Hoc Committee on Government Statistics and as an officer of the Social Statistics Section of the American Statistical Association. Mrs. Carmichael is chairman of the Social Sciences Group of the D.C. Chapter of the Special Libraries Association. Mrs. Miller is a member of the Technical Advisory Group on Urban Economic Development of the U.S. Conference of Mayors and a member of the American Institute of Architects Research Corporation Advisory Committee to the National Bureau of Standards/Instituto de Pesquisas (São Paulo, Brazil) Collaborative Program in Building Research. Mr. Seidman is a member of an Advisory Committee of the Program for the Study of Dispute Resolution Policy and a member of the Editorial Board of the *American Journal of Political Science.*

CONCLUSION

In the past year, the committee and Center staff have continued their emphasis on social reporting, social indicator analysis, and the development of data bases for social indicators. A new subcommittee was formed on legal indicators, and two other subcommittees, on criminal justice statistics and on science indicators, continued their activities, reflecting the committee's belief in the importance of sustained work in particular substantive areas. A new project on social reporting was undertaken, and the committee began activities directed towards two major data collection vehicles, the National Longitudinal Surveys and the Consumer Expenditure Survey. This mix of sustained activities and delimited projects is intended by the committee to meet developing needs in the field of social indicators.

PUBLICATIONS

The following publications resulting from committee activities appeared during the year:

CONVERSE, PHILIP E. *The Dynamics of Party Support: Cohort-Analyzing Party Identification*. Sage Library of Social Research, Volume 35. Beverly Hills: Sage Publications, 1976.

FIENBERG, STEPHEN E., KINLEY LARNTZ, and ALBERT J. REISS, JR. "Redesigning the Kansas City Preventive Patrol Experiment," *Evaluation*, 3: 124–31, 1976.

THACKRAY, ARNOLD, "Reflections on the Measurement of Science," *Newsletter on Science, Technology, and Human Values*, 19: 20–29, 1977.

Sociolinguistics, 1963–

Members 1977–78

ALLEN D. GRIMSHAW, Indiana University, COCHAIRMAN
DELL HYMES, University of Pennsylvania, COCHAIRMAN
CHARLES A. FERGUSON, Stanford University
CHARLES J. FILLMORE, University of California, Berkeley
SHIRLEY BRICE HEATH, University of Pennsylvania
HUGH MEHAN, University of California, San Diego
JOEL SHERZER, University of Texas

Staff: RONALD P. ABELES

A major activity of the committee during this year was the conference on individual differences in language ability and language behavior, held at Asilomar (Monterey, California), November 9–11. The committee met following this conference.

The aim of this interdisciplinary conference was to identify the basic dimensions of individual differences and variability in linguistic behavior, to demonstrate the way they are acquired and elaborated, to examine, where appropriate, the interplay between biological and cultural factors and between individual and social influences, and to consider what facets of individual differences do or do not make a social difference, and the implications of such social differences. The conference was organized by Mr. Fillmore and his Berkeley colleague, William S-Y. Wang, and was supported by grants from the National Institute for Child Health and Human Develoment and the Ford Foundation. A book containing most of the conference papers, together with discussion and added editorial material, will be published by Academic Press.

Most of the work during the year was spent preparing a comprehensive grant proposal for continuation of the committee's work during the next three years. During the next period of its activity, the committee intends to turn much of its attention to the development of linguistic ethnography, focusing on everyday problems of language in use in the United States. Attention will be given, both in terms of the facilitation of research and in training, to studying specific speech communities and institutional settings

(for example, educational systems) in which speech variation and patterns of usage are seen as problematical. The committee will also focus much of its work on a unifying linguistic concept, that of language in use—i.e., functional aspects of language, language as it is used pragmatically to accomplish social ends, or the detailed linguistic analysis of so-called language problems. In general, the committee hopes to bring into a productive common working relationship people with a tradition of looking at language in fine detail and from the point of view of its formal properties and structure (linguists), people who are concerned with the study of language in particular sociocultural contexts (linguistic anthropologists), people for whom the study of context, interaction, and sociocultural meaning is primary (sociologists, anthropologists), and people whose principal interests lie in particular societal sectors, such as education, law, or medicine. All these groups potentially share a belief in the importance of language in various aspects of social life.

Television and Social Behavior, 1973–

Members 1977–78

STEPHEN B. WITHEY, University of Michigan, CHAIRMAN
LEO BOGART, Newspaper Advertising Bureau (New York)
AIMÉE DORR, Harvard University
HERBERT J. GANS, Columbia University and Center for Policy Research (New York)
HILDE T. HIMMELWEIT, London School of Economics and Political Science
IRVING L. JANIS, Yale University
JACK M. MCLEOD, University of Wisconsin
CHESTER M. PIERCE, Harvard University
PERCY H. TANNENBAUM, University of California, Berkeley

Staff: RONALD P. ABELES

The general goal of the committee is to suggest new research directions that, on the basis of the committee's assessment of the current state of research on television and social behavior, appear

to be needed and promising. The committee's work has been supported by a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health that expires on December 31, 1977. With this in mind, the committee devoted its two meetings (November and April) to the preparation of a final report and the completion of projects already in progress.

CONTINUING PROJECTS

Stimulated by its conference on the entertainment functions of television (October 1975), the committee is sponsoring a collection of papers for publication as a single volume. The central theme of the volume is the psychological and social psychological nature of entertainment and its consequences. Those contributing papers to the volume are: Messrs. Tannenbaum (editor) and Bogart, Mrs. Himmelweit, Paul E. McGhee (Fels Research Institute, Yellow Springs, Ohio), Mr. McLeod, Harold Mendelsohn (University of Denver), Thomas J. Scheff (University of California, Santa Barbara), Jerome L. Singer (Yale University), and Dolf Zillman (Indiana University). The book is scheduled to be published by Lawrence Erlbaum Associates in 1978.

As a result of its conference on the portrayal of blacks on television (February 1976), the committee has commissioned two papers which will be published under its auspices. In his paper, "Television and Afro-Americans: Past Legacy and Present Portrayals," Gordon L. Berry (University of California, Los Angeles) discusses the social and psychological forces that shape the manner in which blacks are portrayed in American television programming. The essay prepared by Sherryl Browne Graves (New York University), "Psychological Effects of Black Portrayals on Television," discusses the influences that the portrayal of blacks might have on individuals.

Throughout its history, the committee has been interested in the origins and consequences of the structure of the television industry. As an expression of this concern, Paul M. Hirsch (University of Chicago) and Elihu Katz (Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel) were invited to discuss their current research with the committee. Mr. Hirsch considered a variety of "television topics" from the perspective that television is but one institution within the broader

societal context of the mass media. He emphasized the difficulty of extracting the influences of any one communication medium. This is, in a way, highlighted by the fact that the very questions raised today about the impact of television were raised in the past about newspapers, books, and radio at the time of their introduction. Mr. Katz brought the committee up-to-date on his work with the British Broadcasting Corporation which examines ways in which social scientific knowledge can be applied to the formulation of broadcasting policies.

FINAL REPORT

As a final report, the committee members have decided to prepare a series of essays demonstrating how social scientific topics and concerns could be researched within the context of television. The essays will draw upon concepts and research domains within various disciplines and attempt to show how they might be enriched by their application to television and its interrelationships with social behavior. In addition, the series would include a history of the formation of the committee and a summary of the topics, issues, and controversies that it has considered. The essays will be published as a single volume and will hopefully stimulate research on selected topics within the broad domain of television and social behavior.

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Work and Personality in the Middle Years, 1972–

Members 1977–78

ORVILLE G. BRIM, JR., Foundation for Child Development (New York), CHAIRMAN
PAUL B. BALTES, Pennsylvania State University
JANET Z. GIELE, Brandeis University
DAVID A. HAMBURG, Institute of Medicine, National Academy of Sciences
ROBERT L. KAHN, University of Michigan
JACK LADINSKY, University of Wisconsin
ROBERT A. LEVINE, Harvard University
GARDNER LINDZEY, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (Stanford, California)
MATILDA WHITE RILEY, Bowdoin College

Staff: RONALD P. ABELES

Appointed to stimulate and develop research on relationships between work and personality during the middle years of life, the committee is serving as a center for the exchange of information among the increasing numbers of social scientists working in the area. Accordingly, it has been corresponding with many interested scholars both in the United States and in other countries. These scholars have received annual reports on the committee's activities and bibliographies of unpublished and published materials relevant to the middle years. The committee has been funded by a three-year grant from the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) and a series of yearly contracts from the National Institute on Aging (NIA), both of which will expire in May 1978. The committee met twice this year, in October and February. A smaller planning group was convened in May to consider new directions that the Council might undertake in the area of life-course processes.

OPERANT PSYCHOLOGY AND ADULT BEHAVIORS

In conjunction with its February business meeting, the committee invited scholars to discuss the relevance of concepts and techniques from operant psychology to the understanding of the malleability of adult behaviors. Robert L. Burgess (Pennsylvania State University) spoke on the basic concepts of operant psychology. He noted that operant psychology may be particularly appropriate for the study of adult behavioral change, since—from its perspective—changes in behavior are theoretically possible throughout the person's life-span.

Nathan H. Azrin (Anna State Hospital, Anna, Illinois) described the application of behavior modification techniques in a program designed to motivate individuals to acquire and perform the behaviors associated with finding a job. In a similar vein, Margret M. Baltes (Pennsylvania State University) reported on training programs designed to decrease dependency behaviors among institutionalized elderly persons. W. Steward Agras (Stanford University) described his research programs on health-related behaviors.

In the final presentation, Donald Meichenbaum (University of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada) emphasized the controversial status of operant psychology and the addition of cognitive processes as part of the behavior modification approach. He noted that operant studies tend to focus upon abnormal behaviors and suggested that greater attention be given to normal behaviors through the specification of the normal "life tasks" confronting people. In addition to members of the committee and the speakers, Vern Bengston (University of Southern California), Marjorie Fiske (University of California, San Francisco), Alan Kazdin (Pennsylvania State University), M. Brewster Smith (University of California, Santa Cruz), and Terrence Wilson (Rutgers University) participated in these discussions.

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WOMEN IN THE MIDDLE YEARS

Opportunities for the discussion of issues relating to women, work, and personality in the middle years are being provided by a year-long seminar (January 1977 to February 1978) sponsored by the committee and under the leadership of Mrs. Giele. Among the topics being considered during the monthly meetings held at Brandeis University are : (1) biomedical aspects of change in the middle years; (2) life purpose in different cultural settings; (3) psychological theory and research on the midlife period; (4) biographies of women—historical and psychological issues; (5) women's careers and work histories; (6) work settings and individual adaptations; (7) family structure and its effects on life course; and (8) implications of changing sex roles for middle-aged men and women. The seminar will probably generate a series of commissioned research-planning papers.

The seminar operates through a continuing group of participants who are supplemented by consultants chosen for their expertise on the subject matter of the particular session. The core participants are: Mrs. Giele, chairman; Lise Vogel, assistant to the chairman (Brandeis University); Lotte Bailyn (Massachusetts Institute of Technology); Rosalind Barnett (Radcliffe Institute), Grace Baruch (Radcliffe Institute); Anne Carter (Brandeis University); John Demos (Brandeis University); Carol Gilligan (Harvard University); Carolyn Heilbrun (Columbia University); Hilda Kahne (Wheaton College); Malkah Notman (Beth Israel Hospital, Boston); Samuel Osherson (Massachusetts Mental Health Center, Boston); Kristine Rosenthal (Brandeis University); Barbara Sicherman (Radcliffe College); and Beatrice Whiting (Harvard University).

CULTURAL PHENOMENOLOGY OF ADULTHOOD AND AGING

Under the direction of Mr. LeVine, a study group will convene at Harvard University in October 1977 in order to consider adulthood and aging from an explicitly phenomenological perspective. Despite the growth of cross-cultural research literature on adulthood and aging, those investigators who might be expected to make the most informative contribution to it—psychological an-

thropologists who have worked on adult roles and personality in diverse cultures—are underrepresented. Their intensive data on family life, personal transitions, and the individual experience of roles defined by age, sex, kinship, and occupation have rarely been examined from a life-course perspective. The present study group, composed of psychological anthropologists and others, will undertake such an examination of their own data for comparative discussion and analysis. They will focus on the self as represented in cultural and personal systems of ideas and on the temporal integration of parenthood, work, and retirement in the life course. The goals of the study group are (1) the publication of illustrative ethnographic analyses, (2) the development of guidelines for cross-cultural comparison, and (3) the stimulation of anthropological research and interest in cultural aspects of adulthood and aging.

NEW DIRECTIONS

Over the past few years, the committee has come to recognize the need to consider the middle years in relation to the preceding and following periods of life. The committee slowly developed the perspective that the division of the life course into childhood, adulthood, and old age is arbitrary and that it might hinder the study of developmental processes, especially when they do not neatly coincide with those divisions. Consequently, the Council and the committee decided in late 1976 to reconsider the committee's subject matter and goals. This reevaluation led to the committee's recommendation that it be disbanded after the completion of ongoing activities (in June 1978) and be replaced by a new committee with an explicit life-course orientation. It should be noted that this decision does not signal any waning of interest in the midlife period or in the relationships between work and personality. On the contrary, it was recommended that these topics and others be included within the subject matter of the successor committee. It does signal, however, the recognition of the potential advantages of the life-course approach as opposed to an approach based upon artificial divisions.

Consequently, at its September 1977 meeting, the Committee on Problems and Policy established such a successor committee on Life-Course Perspectives on Middle and Old Age, which is described on pages 34–35 and in the staff essay in this *Annual Report*.

COMMITTEES ON TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT OF RESEARCH PERSONNEL

Grants to Minority Scholars for Research on Racism and Other Social Factors in Mental Health, 1972–

Members 1977–78

BERNARD M. KRAMER, University of Massachusetts, Harbor Campus, CHAIRMAN
RODOLFO ALVAREZ, University of California, Los Angeles
JAMES P. COMER, Yale University
CORA BAGLEY MARRETT, University of Wisconsin
MARIAN RADKE-YARROW, National Institute of Mental Health

Staff: ROWLAND L. MITCHELL, JR.

In the fifth and final year of the program, with funds provided by the Maurice Falk Medical Fund, the committee made eight awards, as listed on pages 138–139.

At the end of the year plans were being drawn up for one or two meetings of the committee and others to consider issues in the design of research in ethnic and racial relations, and to explore indigenous perspectives in studies of racism and mental health.

Social Science Personnel, 1933–

Members 1977–78

ROBERT ZEMSKY, University of Pennsylvania, CHAIRMAN
CYNTHIA H. ENLOE, Clark University
HOWARD E. GARDNER, Veterans Administration Hospital (Boston)
OTTO N. LARSEN, University of Washington
NELL IRVIN PAINTER, University of Pennsylvania
JUDITH R. SHAPIRO, Bryn Mawr College
HAROLD W. WATTS, Columbia University

Staff: ROWLAND L. MITCHELL, JR., DAVID L. SILLS

The committee has been responsible since its appointment for furthering the Council's broad interests in the development of social science researchers and for administration of the Council's Research Training Fellowship Program, which has been variously supported by the Rockefeller Foundation, the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, and the Carnegie Corporation of New York. This was the first year in which the program was supported entirely by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation intended to enable the program to be continued for another three years.

Postdoctoral research training fellowships are offered to social scientists for training beyond that usually offered in doctoral programs in their own disciplines, to prepare them for innovative research in the social sciences. Fellowships may be held at any stage of the scholar's career subsequent to completion of all requirements for the Ph.D. degree. Advanced training in research in another discipline has, in recent years, been the usual program of a fellow, but acquisition of special technical skills or intellectual contact with scholars whose orientation is radically different from that of the applicant may be more desirable for some individuals. Promise of original contributions to the advancement of the social sciences and the prospect that the proposed additional training may enhance the fulfillment of that promise are the criteria of selection.

The committee awarded 9 research training fellowships for periods of 9 to 12 months for tenure during 1977–78, as listed on page 131.

FOREIGN AREA COMMITTEES

African Studies, 1960–

Joint with the American Council of Learned Societies

Members 1977–78

STEVEN FEIERMAN, University of Wisconsin, CHAIRMAN
DAN BEN-AMOS, University of Pennsylvania
GEORGE C. BOND, Teachers College, Columbia University
ABDALLA S. BUJRA, Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (Dakar)
JOHN M. JANZEN, University of Kansas
PAUL LUBECK, University of California, Santa Cruz
SAMUEL S. MUSHI, University of Dar es Salaam
DIANN H. PAINTER, Wellesley College
STANLEY TRAPIDO, Oxford University

Selection Committee, International Doctoral Research Fellowship Program for Africa, 1974–

CARL LIEDHOLM, Michigan State University, CHAIRMAN
ABDALLA S. BUJRA, Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (Dakar)
ALLEN ISAACMAN, University of Minnesota
PAUL H. RIESMAN, Carleton College
DOROTHY DEE VELLENGA, Muskingum College

Screening Committee, 1973–

IVAN KARP, Indiana University
DIANN H. PAINTER, Wellesley College
TIMOTHY C. WEISKEL, Williams College
WAYNE R. WILLIAMS, University of Washington

Staff: MARTHA A. GEPHART

The committee, whose programs are supported by the Ford Foundation, met in October and March.

RESEARCH PLANNING ACTIVITIES

During the past several years, the committee has focused on the themes of inequality in Africa and cultural transformations in African societies. Activities planned by the committee have continued throughout the past year and are now nearing completion. This has provided the committee with an opportunity to reevaluate its role in light of changing needs of the field. It has done this by reassessing the broad trends of scholarship in the field, the strengths and weaknesses of research in particular substantive areas, and its own past activities. As a result, the committee has begun to plan a program of activities for the next several years which will include new substantive emphases and new mechanisms for achieving them.

Inequality in Africa. A conference on inequality in Africa, organized and chaired by Sara S. Berry, Boston University, was held October 6–9, 1976, at Mount Kisco, New York. Papers presented by African, American, and European scholars explored historical and contemporary perspectives on inequality in Africa; the sources and manifestations of inequality in urban areas; mechanisms of stratification and redistribution; and the political dimensions of inequality. A volume, which will include revised conference papers and several additional commissioned papers, is being prepared by Mrs. Berry.

Cultural transformations in African society. On the basis of suggestions made by participants in a May 1976 planning workshop on this topic, the committee has planned an international research conference to be held in January 1978. A report on the May workshop, prepared by James W. Fernandez, Princeton University, was published in *Items*, 31(1/2): 10–14, March/June 1977. The forthcoming conference, which is being organized by Messrs. Ben-Amos, Feierman, and Fernandez, will include panels on theories of culture change; social change and local idioms; regional variation in African literature; the culture of health, disease, and healing; and popular and political culture. Among the issues to be considered by participants in the conference are the problems of generalizing about culture change in Africa from studies framed in terms of local idioms; problems in selecting the appropriate unit of

analysis—on spatial, hierarchical, and cognitive dimensions—for studying culture change; and questions of cultural continuities concerning the way in which parts of a cultural heritage are reinterpreted in a new social context.

In addition to these ongoing research planning activities, the committee has initiated four new projects chosen in light of its assessment of social science and humanistic research on Africa. They are the politics of the common people; the political economy of Africa; the sociology of medicine; and relationships between verbal and visual arts.

Politics of the common people. The project on the politics of the common people, being organized by Mr. Bond and Joan Vincent of Barnard College, will conceptualize and analyze the political dimensions of patterns of inequality, social differentiation, and cultural transformations as seen from the perspective of the common people rather than from that of the elites. Participants in a planning workshop held in May 1977 agreed on the importance of exploring various definitions of what constitutes the common people and of examining the conditions which may give rise to social and political activity among them. As a strategy for approaching this problem, future workshops will consider case histories framed around such crisis situations as natural disasters and political confrontations. Using this framework, attention can be given to both the emergence of the common people and the range of their political behaviors in response to a variety of conditions.

Political economy. Although a considerable body of research has been done on aspects of political economy in Africa, the field is characterized by conceptual confusion and fragmentation. Yet, it is from this area that the most meaningful contributions to knowledge of development problems should be expected. For these reasons, the committee has decided to accord high priority in the coming years to research planning activities on political economy. Initially, the committee is contacting scholars working on issues in this area. During the coming year, the committee will convene small planning groups to discuss possible activities on some of the issues that are regarded as deserving attention.

Sociology of medicine. Research on African medical systems presents problems of unusual complexity. This is so because of the

continual feedback among cultural behavior, biology, and the patterning of social systems; because of radical differences in the culture of traditional practitioners and that of modern health care professionals; and because of the complexity of calculations made by health care consumers. The committee's goal in undertaking this project, which is being organized by Messrs. Feierman and Janzen, is to investigate the interrelationships among culture, biology, and institutions. A central theme will be the relationship between traditional health care and conceptions of it on the one hand, and health care as delivered in the modern sector on the other. A bibliographical summary of what is known about the sociology of medicine in Africa is currently being prepared. During the coming year, workshops and planning meetings will be held to delimit and refine the issues to be examined in the committee's work on the project.

Relationships between verbal and visual arts. In the past, the verbal and visual arts of Africa have been studied separately. However, recent theoretical and methodological developments in semiotics, symbolic anthropology, and folklore now make it possible to explore relationships between them in African societies. Activities of this project, which are being organized by Mr. Ben-Amos, will initially focus on two problems: the relationship of verbal and visual arts in culture and the representation and transformation of verbal and visual arts in the context of performance. Work is currently under way on a bibliography. Planning meetings will then be held to sharpen the formulation of central issues and to identify scholars who are likely to make important contributions to them.

GRANTS TO INDIVIDUALS FOR RESEARCH

In light of its assessment of the state of research on Africa in the social sciences and humanities, the committee has decided to modify the priorities of this program. In the past, preference has been given to proposals involving field work in Africa, rather than archival research and writing in the United States, Canada, or Europe. Beginning with the 1977–78 competition, the committee will continue to support field research involving the gathering of original data, but it will also encourage comparative, theoretical research in

nonfield settings. This change reflects the committee's view that there is an urgent need for synthesis of available data and for reflective, theoretical writing which will improve the design of future field studies.

Under its continuing program of grants to individuals for research in the social sciences and humanities on sub-Saharan Africa, the committee made 17 awards. The recipients and their topics are listed on pages 139–141.

REGIONAL RESEARCH SEMINARS

The committee continued its program of support for periodic regional meetings of African specialists with awards to the Consortium for Strengthening Intercultural Understanding, the University of Colorado, the Kansas Regional Seminar, and the Southeastern Regional Seminar on African Studies.

INTERNATIONAL DOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

At its March meeting, the committee reviewed in detail the results of the most recent competition. The underrepresentation of certain disciplines was discussed, and suggestions of ways to encourage more area work among doctoral candidates in those disciplines were made. It was decided that the program announcement would be revised specifically to encourage applicants from such underrepresented disciplines as economics and sociology.

The Selection Committee met in March and made awards to eight new fellows, as listed on page 132.

Contemporary China, 1959–

Joint with the American Council of Learned Societies

Members 1977–78

JOHN WILSON LEWIS, Stanford University, CHAIRMAN
PAUL A. COHEN, Wellesley College
ROBERT F. DERNBERGER, University of Michigan
ALBERT FEUERWERKER, University of Michigan
MERLE GOLDMAN, Boston University
VICTOR H. LI, Stanford University
BURTON PASTERNAK, Hunter College, City University of New York
DWIGHT H. PERKINS, Harvard University
RICHARD SOLOMON, Rand Corporation (Santa Monica, California)

Subcommittee on Research on the Chinese Economy, 1971–

ROBERT F. DERNBERGER, University of Michigan, CHAIRMAN
ROBERT M. HARTWELL, University of Pennsylvania
DWIGHT H. PERKINS, Harvard University
THOMAS G. RAWSKI, University of Toronto
BENJAMIN WARD, University of California, Berkeley

Screening Committee, International Doctoral Research Fellowship Program for Asia, 1973–

CHARLES F. KEYES, University of Washington
MARGARET A. MCKEAN, Duke University
RICHARD P. MADSEN, Harvard University
SUSAN K. MATISOFF, Stanford University
BARBARA S. MILLER, Barnard College
NORMAN G. OWEN, University of Michigan
JAMES B. PALAIS, University of Washington
LYMAN P. VAN SLYKE, Stanford University
SUSAN S. WADLEY, Syracuse University

Staff: DAVID L. SILLS

The committee, whose programs are supported by the Ford Foundation unless otherwise noted, met in October and February.

GRANTS TO INDIVIDUALS FOR RESEARCH

At its February meeting, the committee awarded seven grants for research on contemporary and Republican China, as listed on page 141.

The Subcommittee on Research on the Chinese Economy, which met in January, recommended that three grants be made for analytical research on the modern Chinese economic system. These awards were approved by the committee, and the recipients are listed on page 141.

CONFERENCES, WORKSHOPS, AND TOPICAL SEMINARS

The committee continued to provide support for a series of ongoing conferences on Chinese oral and performing literature, concentrating on the analysis of this wide range of performing genres. This series, organized and chaired by Harold Shadick of Cornell University, held its most recent conference in March 1977 at Yale University.

Partial support is being provided by the committee for a conference being organized by Susan B. Hanley, University of Washington, and Arthur P. Wolf, Stanford University, on historical demography and family history in East Asia. This project is also receiving support from the Committee on Studies of Chinese Civilization of the American Council of Learned Societies and from the Joint Committee on Japanese Studies. Involving Asian, American, and European scholars, the conference will synthesize the results from a number of research projects concerned with the relationship between family organization and such demographic variables as fertility, mortality, and migration. Moreover, considerable attention will be given to the development of comparable methodologies which can overcome problems resulting from different and sometimes idiosyncratic measures. The prospectus for the conference was developed at a planning meeting held on January 20–22, 1977 at Stanford University. The conference is scheduled to be held in August 1978 in the United Kingdom.

Following the September 18–19, 1976 planning seminar which he organized on industrial technology and social change in contemporary China, Richard Baum, University of California, Los

Angeles, has continued to develop plans for a seminar on technology transfer to China. As part of the preparation for this meeting, Mr. Baum is directing the compilation of a comprehensive bibliography on the subject.

The Subcommittee on Research on the Chinese Economy sponsored a small conference on the modern Chinese economy in a comparative context. It was organized and chaired by John C. Gurley, Stanford University, and held on January 7–8, 1977 at Stanford. This smaller conference was part of the development of the subcommittee's plans for a major research conference on comparative Asian economic development, to be held in 1979.

Partial support was provided by the subcommittee for a conference on Chinese economic history, organized by Chi-ming Hou of Colgate University and held on August 26–29, 1977 in Taipei, Taiwan. Sponsored in Taiwan by the Academia Sinica, the National Science Council, National Taiwan University, and the College of Chinese Culture, the conference drew upon the extensive resources there to synthesize and promote research on the history of China's economic development.

Mr. Hartwell continued to develop plans for a small conference on historical and South Asian comparative perspectives on regionalism and economic development in China. The conference is scheduled to be held January 20–21, 1978 in Philadelphia.

REGIONAL SEMINARS

The committee continued its program of support for regional seminars on modern China, initiated in 1971–72 to give China specialists located at relatively isolated colleges and universities opportunities to participate in scholarly discussions with their colleagues. Support for this program was provided by the Ford Foundation through the 1975–76 academic year. Thereafter, support has been provided by a grant from the Lilly Endowment. Funds were allocated for continuation of the New England China Seminar, which meets at Harvard University; the Midwest Regional Seminar on China, administered by the University of Illinois; the California Seminar on Modern China, University of California, Berkeley; the Northwest Regional Seminar on China, University of

Washington; the Washington and Southeast Regional Seminar on China, administered by the University of Maryland; and the Triangle East Asia Colloquium in the Raleigh–Durham–Chapel Hill area. This last-named seminar is cosponsored with the Joint Committee on Japanese Studies. In addition, continued partial support was provided for the Columbia University Seminar on Modern East Asia: China. A new allocation was made in support of the Pittsburgh Tri-State Modern China Seminar (Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania), administered by the University of Pittsburgh.

LIAISON COMMITTEE

This informal committee was organized in 1974 to provide a forum for discussions between the committee and the American Council of Learned Societies' Committee on Studies of Chinese Civilization. The current members are Messrs. Lewis and Feuerwerker and Mrs. Goldman representing the committee and Jack L. Dull, University of Washington, Donald J. Munro, University of Michigan, and Frederic Wakemen, University of California, Berkeley, representing the Committee on Studies of Chinese Civilization.

The liaison committee's Task Force on Libraries and Research Materials continued its efforts to encourage the Library of Congress to improve its services to the Chinese studies community.

Program for Advanced Training in Chinese Studies. This program, supported by funds from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, and administered by the American Council of Learned Societies through the liaison committee, supports (1) training workshops and seminars, (2) internships which provide the opportunity for younger scholars not located at major area studies programs to work with senior scholars at major centers, and (3) travel to Asia, in particular to facilitate advanced language training.

Under the terms of this program, the liaison committee continued to sponsor in whole or in part the seminar on Confucian studies in the Bay area (University of California, Berkeley) and a seminar in neo-Confucian studies (Columbia University). A new allocation was made in support of a workshop on the pursuit of political interest in the People's Republic of China. Organized by Michel Oksenberg, National Security Council (Washington, D.C.),

this workshop was held on August 10–17, 1977 at the University of Michigan. Focusing on the younger generation of scholars of Chinese domestic politics, it examined the process of interaction between the contemporary Chinese political system and various sectors of society in order to identify and understand the relationship between leaders and led in their respective realms.

Three scholars were awarded internships and six scholars were awarded fellowships for training in East Asia, as listed on page 142.

INTERNATIONAL DOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

At its February meeting, the joint committee considered applications referred to it by the Screening Committee, and recommended the appointment of the five new fellows listed on pages 132–133.

PUBLICATIONS

As the result of earlier activities of the committee and its subcommittees, the following publications either were issued during the year, are in press, or are in preparation:

Committee sponsorship

AHERN, EMILY, MYRON COHEN, and HILL GATES ROHSENOW, editors. "Anthropology in Taiwan." Papers of a conference held on August 18–25, 1976, in preparation.

BIANCIA, PHILIP R. "Dictionary of Civil Law and Administration in Communist China," to be published by the Stanford University Press.

GOLDMAN, MERLE, editor. *Modern Chinese Literature in the May Fourth Era.* Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1977. Papers of a conference held on August 26–30, 1974.

IRIYE, AKIRA, editor. "China and Japan: Their Modern Interactions." Papers of a conference held on June 24–25, 1976, in preparation.

ROBINSON, THOMAS W. "Chinese Foreign Policy: A Bibliography of Secondary Sources in English: 1950–1975," in preparation.

WHITING, ALLEN S. "Chinese Foreign Policy: A Workshop Report," *Items*, 31 (1/2): 1–3, March/June 1977. Report on a workshop held on August 12–14, 1976.

Subcommittee on Research on the Chinese Society

SKINNER, G. WILLIAM, editor. *The City in Late Imperial China.* Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1977. Papers of the Conference on Urban Society in Traditional China, held on August 31–September 6, 1968.

Subcommittee on Research on the Chinese Economy

DERNBERGER, ROBERT F., editor. "The Relevance of China's Experience for the Other Developing Countries." Papers of a conference held on January 31–February 2, 1976, in preparation.

———. "The Relevance of China's Development Experience for Other Developing Countries." *Items*, 31 (3): 25–34, September 1977. Report on a conference held on January 31–February 2, 1976.

ECKSTEIN, ALEXANDER, editor. "Reconciling the Quantitative Measures of China's Economic Performance." Papers of a conference held on January 17–18, 1975, in preparation.

Subcommittee on Chinese Law

COHEN, JEROME A., editor. "China's Legal Tradition." Papers of a conference held on May 26–30, 1967, to be published by the Princeton University Press.

LI, VICTOR H., editor. *Law and Politics in China's Foreign Trade.* Seattle, Washington: University of Washington Press, 1977. Papers of a conference held on September 13–17, 1971.

Eastern Europe, 1971–

Joint with the American Council of Learned Societies

Members 1977–78

PETER F. SUGAR, University of Washington, CHAIRMAN
VERNON V. ASPATURIAN, Pennsylvania State University
MORRIS BORNSTEIN, University of Michigan
CHARLES GATI, Union College
WILLIAM G. LOCKWOOD, University of Michigan
THOMAS G. WINNER, Brown University
DEAN S. WORTH, University of California, Los Angeles

Staff: GORDON B. TURNER, American Council of Learned Societies

The Joint Committee on Eastern Europe, whose activities are made possible by a grant from the Ford Foundation, met in November 1976 and March 1977 to consider applications unde. its several grant programs and to undertake various developmental activities. It awarded 14 postdoctoral research grants and 15 grants for the study of East European languages, as listed on pages 142–144.

In furtherance of its East European History Project, the committee (1) commissioned John A. Petropulos, Amherst College, to prepare "A History of the Greeks since 1453"; (2) obtained funds from the Rockefeller Foundation which were granted directly to Joseph F. Zacek, State University of New York, Albany, to enable him to prepare "A History of the Czechs and Slovaks"; and (3) obtained a grant from the U.S. Office of Education to enable Barbara Jelavich, Indiana University, to prepare "A History of Southeastern Europe: A Regional Survey, 1699 to the Present."

COMMISSIONED CONFERENCE SERIES

The following conferences were commissioned by the committee during the year under its special comparative and ethnic studies program:

Comparative conference on "Ethnicity, Nationalism, and Economic Development: East and West," to be held in Ann Arbor, Michigan, Fall 1978, under the direction of Mr. Lockwood.

Comparative conference on "Trends in Legitimation and Delegitimation in the Contemporary World," held at the Graduate Center, City University of New York, April 22–24, 1977, under the direction of Bogdan D. Denitch of the Graduate Center.

Conference on "The Dynamics of East European Ethnicity Outside of Eastern Europe, with Special Emphasis on the 'American Case,'" held in Bellagio, Italy, June 28–July 2, 1977, under the direction of Irene Portis Winner, Emmanuel College.

Conferences commissioned previously and held during the year under the committee's sponsorship were:

Conference on "Integration in Eastern Europe and East–West Trade," held at Indiana University, October 28–31, 1976, under the direction Paul Marer of Indiana University. The committee expects to support a follow-up conference on "Small Open Economies in East and West and the Changing International Economic Order," which is being organized by Zbigniew M. Fallenbuchl, University of Windsor (Windsor, Ontario), and Carl McMillan, Carleton University (Ottawa, Ontario).

Conference on "Sociolinguistic Problems in Selected East European Countries," held at Pennsylvania State University, October 24–26, 1976, under the direction of William R. Schmalstieg, Pennsylvania State University.

The committee is planning to sponsor research conferences on comparative authoritarian political systems and on East European agriculture and the rural–urban dichotomy. In addition, it expects to sponsor a planning conference to develop a major project on cultural semiotics. In order to provide the planning conference with the necessary focus, Mrs. Winner has been asked to prepare a position paper on "The State of the Art of the Semiotics of Culture: East and West."

NONCOMMISSIONED CONFERENCES

Conference on "Fiction and Drama in Eastern Europe: Evolution and Experiment in the Post-war Period," to be held at the University of California, Los Angeles, spring 1978, under the direction of Henrik Birnbaum and Thomas Eekman, both of UCLA.

Association Internationale d'Études du Sud-est Européen colloquium on "The Social Stratification of the Balkan Town Prior to World War I," to be held in Boston, May 1978, under the direction of Irwin T. Sanders, Boston University.

Planning conference for a project on "War and Society in East Central Europe in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries," to be held at the Graduate Center, City University of New York, February/March 1978, under the direction of Bela Kiraly of the Graduate Center.

Conference on "Archaeology in Bulgaria," conducted at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, September 29–30, 1977 under the sponsorship of the Archaeological Institute of America.

Conference on "The Impact of International Economic Disturbances on the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe," to be held at the University of Windsor, summer 1978, under the supervision of Alan Brown, University of Windsor, Mr. Fallenbuchl, Egon Neuberger, State University of New York, Stony Brook, and Laura Tyson, Princeton University.

PUBLICATIONS

The committee set aside funds to insure publication of the following volumes that are emerging from projects previously commissioned:

"Thirty Years of Yugoslav Literature, 1945–1975," by Thomas Eekman, to be published by Michigan Slavic Publications.

"East European Integration and East–West Trade," edited by Paul Marer and J. M. Montias, to be published by the Indiana University Press.

Publications during the year resulting from previous grants or developmental activities included:

BUTLER, THOMAS, editor. *Bulgaria Past and Present: Studies in History, Literature, Economics, Music, Sociology, Folklore and Linguistics.* Columbus: American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, 1976. Proceedings of the First International Conference on Bulgarian Studies, held at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, May 3–5, 1973.

GATI, CHARLES, editor. *The International Politics of Eastern Europe.* New York: Praeger Publishers, 1976. Studies of the Institute on East Central Europe and the Research Institute on International Change, Columbia University.

HORCHLER, GABRIEL F., compiler. *Hungarian Economic Reforms: Partially Annotated Bibliography.* Hungarian Reference Shelf; New Brunswick: Hungarian Research Center, 1977.

HORECKY, PAUL L., chief editor, and DAVID H. KRAUS, associate editor. *East Central and Southeast Europe: A Handbook of Library and Archival Resources in North America.* Santa Barbara: Clio Press, 1976. Joint Committee on Eastern Europe Publication Series Number 3.

LENCEK, RADO L., and THOMAS F. MAGNER, editors. "The Dilemma of the Melting Pot: The Case of the South Slavic Languages." *General Linguistics,* 16 (2–3): 59–186, 1976. Papers presented at the Michael Pupin Symposium, October 5–6, 1974, sponsored by the School of International Affairs, Columbia University. Also published as a monograph by the Pennsylvania State University Press.

MILOSZ, CZESLAW. *Utwory Poetyckie: Poems.* Ann Arbor: Michigan Slavic Publications, 1976. With an introduction in English by Alexander M. Schenker.

Under its ethnic studies program, the committee made a third and final allocation to Andrei Simić, University of Southern California, for completion of the project to compile and catalog library and archival sources on East European populations and cultures located outside their countries of origin, to computerize the data, and to insure access to the files.

With a view to encouraging research on Eastern Europe in disciplines that are underdeveloped in East European studies, the committee took the following actions: (1) it awarded a grant for support of a panel on "The Semiotics of Culture: Toward a New Synthesis in World Anthropology," to be held at the annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association in 1977, and (2) it awarded prizes in the form of partial publication subventions for distinguished dissertations to:

Slobodan Ćurčić, New York University: "Gračanica: History, Architecture, and Relationship to Contemporary Palaeologan Churches."

Susan Gal, University of California, Berkeley: "Language Change and Its Social Determinants in a Bilingual Community."

Thomas D. Kaufmann, Harvard University: "Variations in the Imperial Theme: Studies in Ceremonial, Art, and Collecting in the Age of Maximillian II and Rudolf II."

International Research and Exchanges Board, 1968–

Joint with the American Council of Learned Societies

Members 1977–78

Robert M. Lumiansky, American Council of Learned Societies, CHAIRMAN

Allen H. Kassof, International Research and Exchanges Board, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Eleanor Bernert Sheldon, Social Science Research Council

George J. Demko, Ohio State University

Maurice Friedberg, University of Illinois

John M. Thompson, American Universities Field Staff (Hanover, New Hampshire)

Gordon B. Turner, American Council of Learned Societies

Program Committee, 1968–

GEORGE J. DEMKO, Ohio State University
WARREN EASON, American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies
MAURICE FRIEDBERG, University of Illinois
ANDRZEJ KORBONSKI, University of California, Los Angeles
DEBORAH MILENKOVITCH, Barnard College
SIDNEY MONAS, University of Texas
RUSTUM ROY, National Academy of Sciences
PETER SUGAR, University of Washington

The International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX), for which the American Council of Learned Societies has administrative and fiscal responsibility, was established by the two Councils in 1968. It has charge of the Councils' jointly sponsored exchange programs between scholars in the United States and in the countries of East Central and Southeast Europe and the Soviet Union. Allen H. Kassof is executive director of the IREX programs.

The exchanges of scholars and other collaborative activities of IREX continued in 1976–77 with Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia, and the USSR. In addition, the new program with the German Democratic Republic—as yet the only formal exchange program between the United States and the GDR—entered its second year. The participants in the various programs are listed in the *Annual Report of the American Council of Learned Societies, 1976–77*.

Renewed exchange agreements were signed during the year with the USSR, the German Democratic Republic, and Hungary, and negotiations towards renewal of an agreement with Poland were conducted. All other agreements are in mid-course.

Increasing activity took place under the auspices of the Commission on the Social Sciences and Humanities of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the ACLS, which was organized at a meeting held in the United States in 1975. Working meetings were held this year between Soviet and American psychologists, historians, and specialists in problems of federal–local relations, and at the ACLS 1977 Annual Meeting the collaborative projects under

the aegis of the Commission were the subject of a panel discussion. The Soviet Chairman of the Commission, Academician Nikolai Inozemtsev, traveled to the U.S. to take part in that discussion. Soviet and United States delegates to the Commission met in Moscow on June 6–10, 1977 to evaluate the status of the activities undertaken since the meeting in 1975 and to recommend new topics for joint work in the future. Activities, recommendations, and detailed working plans for the following areas of research were agreed upon and included in the protocol of the meeting: anthropology and archaeology, art history, East Asian studies, economics, history, international relations, law, literature, musicology, psychology, semiotics, and sociology.

Financial support for the IREX programs is a continuing concern. Record funding in 1976–77 from the Department of State and very substantial support from the National Endowment for the Humanities have not been sufficient to keep pace with the decline of Ford Foundation assistance and inflationary pressures on expenditures. There are, however, some encouraging signs of interest in additional government support for Slavic (and other area) studies in the U.S., and an active campaign by IREX to raise funds from new sources has met with success. Support has been received for the first time from the Rockefeller Foundation, which provided a grant for the continuation of IREX's Preparatory Fellowships Program, and from the William and Mary Greve Foundation, which earmarked its support for the work of the ACLS–Soviet Academy Commission and for a new program of public education to be undertaken by IREX as an adjunct to its exchange and collaborative activities. Finally, a number of new corporate donations were received in the course of the year.

The primacy of financial problems represents a certain triumph: while many of the inherent problems of dealing with East–West exchanges remain, it is nevertheless the case that within recent years the eagerness of Soviet and East European exchange partners to engage in various forms of cooperation with American scholars has outstripped resources available in the U.S. Thus, the need to find new resources for the realization of long-sought objectives, as well as to replace funds for established programs, offers strong incentive for resolution of the financial problem.

A more detailed report on activities and an analysis of recent trends has been published; it is available from the International Research and Exchanges Board, 110 East 59th Street, New York, New York 10022.

Japanese Studies, 1967–

Joint with the American Council of Learned Societies

Members 1977–78

HUGH PATRICK, Yale University, CHAIRMAN
KAREN W. BRAZELL, Cornell University
ROBERT E. COLE, University of Michigan
HARUHIRO FUKUI, University of California, Santa Barbara
ELLIS S. KRAUSS, Western Washington University
MASAO MIYOSHI, University of California, Berkeley
TETSUO NAJITA, University of Chicago
DAVID W. PLATH, University of Illinois
SEIZABURO SATO, University of Tokyo
EZRA F. VOGEL, Harvard University

Subcommittee on Grants for Research, 1971–

TETSUO NAJITA, University of Chicago, CHAIRMAN
GAIL BERNSTEIN, University of Arizona
HARUHIRO FUKUI, University of California, Santa Barbara
THOMAS P. ROHLEN, University of California, Santa Cruz
WILLIAM F. SIBLEY, University of Michigan
PATRICIA G. STEINHOFF, University of Hawaii

Screening Committee, International Doctoral Research Fellowship Program for Asia, 1973–

CHARLES F. KEYES, University of Washington
MARGARET A. MCKEAN, Duke University
RICHARD P. MADSEN, Harvard University
SUSAN K. MATISOFF, Stanford University
BARBARA S. MILLER, Barnard College

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

NORMAN G. OWEN, University of Michigan
JAMES B. PALAIS, University of Washington
LYMAN P. VAN SLYKE, Stanford University
SUSAN S. WADLEY, Syracuse University
Staff: RONALD AQUA

The committee, whose programs are supported by the Ford Foundation unless otherwise noted, met in October and April.

GRANTS TO INDIVIDUALS FOR RESEARCH

At its March meeting, the Subcommittee on Grants for Research made 14 awards to support research on Japan. The recipients are listed on pages 144–145.

RESEARCH PLANNING ACTIVITIES

The primary aim of the committee in the area of research planning has been to identify significant new themes and topics in the work of social scientists and humanists in the Japan field and to encourage scholarly development of them. The committee sponsors both large-scale international conferences and small-scale workshops, the latter meeting several times over an extended period in order to provide more opportunity for consideration of a particular topic.

One major theme now being explored by the committee is conflict and conflict resolution in contemporary Japanese society; it is organized by Messrs. Krauss and Rohlen and Mrs. Steinhoff. Preliminary discussions and planning for this project began in 1975, and a series of three workshops was held in the spring of 1977, preparatory to a conference held in August.

A second workshop series, organized by Mr. Najita, explores and analyzes the nature of anxieties confronting groups and individuals in the Meiji (1868–1911) and Taisho (1912–1925) periods of Japanese history. The first workshop in the series was held in the spring of 1976, and two workshops were held in the winter and spring of 1977. This project will culminate in a final conference to be held in the summer of 1978.

Another general theme under study by the committee concerns the innovation and diffusion of technologies in the Japanese economy. A series of workshops, organized by Mr. Cole and Gary Saxonhouse, University of Michigan, met twice in 1975 and 1976. A third workshop is scheduled for February 1978. The project focuses on the process by which the Japanese have adopted foreign technologies while adapting them to meet their particular needs.

As part of its work in the humanities, the committee developed a workshop series dealing with the temporal and spatial aspects of Japanese art forms. The project, organized by Mrs. Brazell, brought together a diverse group of scholars including those specializing in the study of various Japanese art forms and scholars whose work has centered on Western art forms and aesthetics. Several workshops were held in 1976 and a final workshop was held in January 1977.

In another humanistic project, Mr. Miyoshi and Earl Miner, Princeton University, organized a conference on the use of critical methodology in interpreting Japanese prose narrative. This conference, held in August, was preparatory to a program of postdoctoral training in theoretical and practical criticism of Japanese literature currently being planned. This project stems from a recognition that the study of Japanese literature in the United States has lagged behind studies in other literatures in theory and in critical practice.

In an effort to encourage comparative work on the problems of highly industrialized free market societies, including Japan, the committee sponsored a workshop, organized by Bernard S. Silberman, University of Chicago, on comparative interest politics, held on April 30–May 1. The workshop was inspired by the belief that a systematic comparison of the structures, functions, and processes of formally organized interest groups in their relations with the state was essential to an understanding of the profound changes which have been occurring in the structure of public policy. Scholars from Japan, Germany, and Norway attended this workshop.

Planning proceeded for a project on historical demography and family history in East Asia, organized by Susan B. Hanley, University of Washington, and Arthur P. Wolf, Stanford University.

Bringing together Asian, North American, and European scholars, the conference will synthesize the results of a number of research projects concerned with the relationship between family organization and such demographic variables as fertility, mortality, and migration. Considerable attention will also be given to trying to develop comparable methodologies to overcome problems resulting from different and even idiosyncratic measures. The conference, scheduled to be held in August 1978, is also sponsored by the Joint Committee on Contemporary China and the Committee on Studies of Chinese Civilization of the American Council of Learned Societies.

Two new projects are currently being planned. One, reexamining the medieval Japanese social and cultural world from an interdisciplinary perspective, is being organized by Barbara Ruch, University of Pennsylvania. Another, organized by Harumi Befu of Stanford University, will explore the feasibility and fruitfulness of alternatives to the group model of Japanese society. Planning meetings for both projects were held in the fall of 1977.

COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH

The projects described above have in virtually all cases included Japanese participants. However, the committee has a separate category of research planning activities that it carries out in close collaboration with a counterpart organization in Japan, the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS). Funds from JSPS as well as from the Office of East Asian and Pacific Programs, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, U.S. Department of State, and from the Japan–United States Friendship Commission, greatly assist the committee in maintaining this collaborative relationship.

Planning and research continued for a project on the Occupation of Japan. Organized by Robert E. Ward, Stanford University, and Yoshikazu Sakamoto, University of Tokyo, this collaborative project brings together an interdisciplinary group of scholars who are drawing on newly declassified materials to investigate aspects of presurrender planning for the Occupation as well as the long-term impact of the Occupation on Japanese society. The project, which will be completed in the fall of 1978, is funded in part by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

A binational conference organized by John W. Hall, Yale University, and Kozo Yamamura, University of Washington, dealt with institutional transformation during the Sengoku period (c. 1550–1640). The Japanese participants wrote most of the basic studies for the project while the entire conference group helped to construct comparative and analytical interpretations of these basic studies. The conference was held in the summer of 1977.

A planning meeting for a new project on the assessment of responsibility and punishment in the United States and Japan was held in the fall of 1976. V. Lee Hamilton and Joseph Sanders, University of Michigan, Zensuke Ishimura, Tokyo Metropolitan University, and Yoko Hosoi, Tokyo University, led the United States and Japanese research groups. The purpose of the study is to examine the judgments and beliefs of a cross-section of individuals in an American and a Japanese city about how, when, and in what ways they hold others accountable for actions involving wrongdoing.

REGIONAL SEMINARS

The committee continued its support of five regional seminars that provide individuals working outside major area studies centers with opportunities for regular scholarly contact. The seminars include the Washington and Southeast Regional Seminar on Japan, which meets at the University of Maryland; the Midwest Japan Seminar, which operates from the University of Illinois; the Upstate New York–Southern Ontario Japan Seminar, which serves the Buffalo area; the Southern California Japan Seminar, which operates in the greater Los Angeles and southern California area; and the Triangle East Asia Colloquium, which includes Duke University, the University of North Carolina, and North Carolina State University. This latter seminar is sponsored jointly with the Joint Committee on Contemporary China.

TASK FORCE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN JAPANESE LANGUAGE TRAINING

This new group, chaired by Eleanor H. Jorden, Cornell University, and formed in the fall of 1976, carries forward the recom-

mendations of the Subcommittee on Japanese Language Training Study, which completed its work with the publication of its final report in December 1976. The task force convened in the fall of 1976 and decided to pursue two projects. The first involves the creation of a standardized testing program in the Japanese language, and the second, the organization of regional centers for the collection of information pertaining to the Japanese language teaching field. A newsletter is also being planned.

INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM FOR JAPANESE SOCIAL SCIENTISTS

The committee plays an advisory role in this program which is supported by the Ford and Toyota foundations and sponsored by the International House of Japan. The Council's role in the program has been to assist newly-selected grantees in making suitable arrangements for placement at academic institutions in the United States.

INTERNATIONAL DOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

At its March meeting, the Subcommittee on Grants for Research designated seven fellows for 1977–78 who will conduct research on Japan, as listed on pages 133–134. Of the seven, three were supported with funds from the Ford Foundation and four with funds from the Japan–United States Friendship Commission.

PUBLICATIONS

As a result of activities of the committee, the following publications were issued this year, are in press, or are in preparation:

BRAZELL, KAREN W., editor. "Time and Space in Japanese Aesthetics." Papers from a series of three workshops held January 29–February 1, 1976, June 1–3, 1976, and January 9–14, 1977, in preparation.

CRAIG, ALBERT, editor. "Japan: A Comparative View." Papers from a conference held September 9–13, 1974, in preparation.

CROWLEY, JAMES B., editor. "U.S.–Japan Relations from World War I to the Manchurian Incident." Papers from a conference of the same name held January 5–9, 1976, in preparation.

HALL, JOHN WHITNEY, KEIJI NAGAHARA, and TAKESHI TOYODA, editors. *Japan in the Muromachi Age*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1977. Papers from a conference of the same name held August 27–September 1, 1973.

HALL, JOHN WHITNEY, and KOZO YAMAMURA, editors. "Japan in the Sengoku Period." Papers from a conference of the same name held August 28–September 2, 1977, in preparation.

Japanese Language Studies in the United States. New York: Social Science Research Council, 1976. Prepared by the Subcommittee on Japanese Language Training Study as its final report.

SCALAPINO, ROBERT A., editor. *The Foreign Policy of Modern Japan*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1977. Papers from a conference of the same name held January 14–18, 1974.

STEINER, KURT, editor. "Local Opposition in Japan." Papers from a workshop of the same name held June 24–27, 1976, in preparation.

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Korean Studies, 1967–

Joint with the American Council of Learned Societies

Members 1977–78

GARI K. LEDYARD, Columbia University, CHAIRMAN
BRUCE CUMINGS, University of Washington
JOHN C. JAMIESON, University of California, Berkeley
CHAE-JIN LEE, University of Kansas
CHONG-SIK LEE, University of Pennsylvania
YOUNGIL LIM, University of Hawaii
RICHARD J. PEARSON, University of British Columbia
EDWARD W. WAGNER, Harvard University

Screening Committee, International Doctoral Research Fellowship Program for Asia, 1973–

CHARLES F. KEYES, University of Washington
MARGARET A. MCKEAN, Duke University
RICHARD P. MADSEN, Harvard University
SUSAN K. MATISOFF, Stanford University
BARBARA S. MILLER, Barnard College
NORMAN G. OWEN, University of Michigan
JAMES B. PALAIS, University of Washington
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Staff: RONALD AQUA

The committee, whose programs are supported by the Ford Foundation, met in November and March.

GRANTS FOR RESEARCH

In the sixth year of its program of small grants for research in the social sciences and humanities on Korea, the committee awarded ten grants to individuals, as listed on page 146.

WORKSHOPS AND CONFERENCES

A conference on South Korean industrialization was held on June 14–18, 1977 at the Center for Korean Studies, University of Hawaii. The conference, which was organized and chaired by Mr. Lim and cosponsored by the Center, employed an interdisciplinary analysis of the degree to which the South Korean experience can be considered unique.

Partial support was given for a symposium on the historical relationship of the Japanese and Korean languages, held under the auspices of the 1977 Linguistic Institute of the Linguistic Society of America. Organized by Samuel E. Martin, Yale University, the symposium was held on August 4–8, 1977 at the University of Hawaii.

Mr. Chae-Jin Lee, with S. J. Han of Brooklyn College and B. C. Koh of the University of Illinois, is organizing a conference to be held on October 14–16, 1977 in New York on power and development in South Korea under the Pak Chong-hui government. As part of the committee's effort to encourage the study of Korea from a comparative perspective, this conference specifically will consider the relevance of the experiences of other rapidly developing countries to analyses of Korea.

Following a planning meeting on October 5, 1976, Messrs. Jamieson and Pearson are organizing a regional conference on pre-modern Korea. This conference will cover a broad range of subjects, including religion, archaeology, literature, and foreign relations. The meeting is scheduled to be held in early 1978.

REGIONAL SEMINAR

The committee continued to provide partial support for the Columbia University Seminar on Korea. This seminar encourages frequent interaction among a large number of scholars at relatively low cost.

INTERNATIONAL DOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

At its March meeting the joint committee considered applications referred to it by the Screening Committee, and recommended the appointment of one new fellow who will conduct research on Korea. His name and topic are listed on page 133.

PUBLICATIONS

The committee continued to provide support for publication of the series *Occasional Papers on Korea*, edited by James B. Palais. One additional issue was published during 1976–77, in cooperation of the Institute for Comparative and Foreign Area Studies, University of Washington.

As a result of earlier activities of the committee, the following publications either were issued during the year, are in press, or are in preparation:

CHANG, YUNSHIK, editor. "Population and Development in Korea." Papers of a conference held on January 7–8, 1975, in preparation.

GINSBURGS, GEORGE, and ROY U. T. KIM. *Calendar of Diplomatic Affairs: Democratic People's Republic of Korea, 1945–1975*. Moorestown, New Jersey: Symposia Press, April 1977.

KIM, CHONG-LIM, editor. "Political Participation in South Korea." Papers of a conference held on February 7–9, 1975, in preparation.

KIM, JEONG-HAK. "The Prehistory of Korea," translated by Richard J. Pearson and Kazue Pearson, to be published by the University Press of Hawaii.

LEE, CHONG-SIK. "Comparative Study of Korean Politics: North and South." Papers from a workshop held on January 16–17, 1976, in preparation.

———, and THOMAS KANG. "Statistical Handbook on Korea: 1910–1945," in preparation.

WAGNER, EDWARD W., editor. "Traditional Korean Society." Papers of a conference held on September 1–6, 1975, in preparation.

Latin American Studies, 1959–

Joint with the American Council of Learned Societies

Members 1977–78

CARLOS DIAZ-ALEJANDRO, Yale University, CHAIRMAN
EUGENIO CHANG-RODRIGUEZ, Queens College, City University of New York
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ALEJANDRO FOXLEY, Center for the Study of National Planning (Santiago)
FRIEDRICH KATZ, University of Chicago
LARISSA LOMNITZ, National University of Mexico
JUAREZ RUBENS BRANDÃO LOPES, Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning (São Paulo)
ALFRED C. STEPAN, Yale University

Selection Committee, International Doctoral Research Fellowship Program for Latin America and the Caribbean, 1973–

JOYCE RIEGELHAUPT, Sarah Lawrence College, CHAIRMAN
ALBERT FISHLOW, University of California, Berkeley
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FRANKLIN TUGWELL, Pomona College
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Screening Committee, 1973–

BARRY AMES, Washington University
MARGARET E. CRAHAN, Lehman College, City University of New York
PEDRO CUPERMAN, Syracuse University
JOAN DASSIN, Amherst College
PETER EVANS, Brown University
JOHN INGHAM, University of Minnesota

Staff: LOUIS WOLF GOODMAN

The committee's objective is to improve the international capacity for scholarly work on Latin America. The three major components of its program—research planning activities, advanced individual and collaborative research grants, and the International Doctoral Research Fellowship program for Latin America and the Caribbean—are organized to facilitate this objective. These components are given focus by a set of research priorities which are explicitly indicated in committee publications. For 1976–77 these priorities have been:

1. Latin America within the international economic and political system
2. The state and public policy
3. Studies of the labor force
4. The ideological content of literature
5. Social and cultural history

These priorities integrate the committee's research planning around coherent themes and foster scholarly communication among successful applicants to the grant and fellowship competitions. However, committee priorities are adjusted as the needs for the scholarly study of Latin America change. Therefore, suggestions of new topics for committee concern and committee priorities are in continual interaction.

Although the above priorities integrate the committee program, the committee also supports projects outside these priority areas. The sole criterion for evaluating fellowship and grant applications is scholarly merit, and the relationship to a committee priority has no bearing on the outcome of these competitions. However, after the competitions have been completed, the committee may invite fellows and grantees to work with other scholars on projects reflecting these priorities.

In 1976–77 the committee made special efforts to expand its network of international scholarly collaboration. Some of these efforts focused on two areas—Cuba and Western Europe—from which few scholars have collaborated with the committee in recent years. Other efforts continued to be directed to promoting collaboration among the Latin American research centers. The committee is sponsoring two research planning activities involving collab-

oration among Brazilian, Argentinian, and Chilean research institutes. Although the committee's past focus has been on interregional collaboration, the committee is also seeking international and intraregional collaboration where appropriate. Therefore, in these projects interregional input has been achieved through an international advisory board, some of the members of which are North American scholars.

The following is a summary of the research sponsored by the committee in each of the priority areas during 1976–77:

LATIN AMERICA WITHIN THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL SYSTEM

In 1976–77 the committee continued research planning activities for two projects related to this priority. The continuing working group on multinational corporations in Latin America, directed by Mr. Stepan, developed new activities, and planning was brought forward for the international collaborative study of international relations between the United States and Latin America to be directed by Richard Fagen of Stanford University.

In addition, eight new grants and two new International Doctoral Research Fellowships were awarded on topics related to this priority during 1976–77. These new awards brought to 15 the number of advanced grants and seven the number of International Doctoral Research Fellowships relating to this priority which either have been newly awarded or are currently being administered by Council staff.

The participants in the group studying multinational corporations in Latin America in the context of the international system include a core group of ten economists, political scientists, and sociologists located in the Washington–New York–Boston corridor who can easily and frequently assemble to discuss their research and other topics of mutual interest. In addition to this core, meetings have involved scholars from other parts of North America, Latin America, and Europe who have done important work on these topics. During 1976–77, the working group held four meetings, two in New York and two at Yale University. In October 1976, at a meeting to examine multinational corporations, national integra-

tion, and technology transfer in Latin America, Andrew Richter, Yale University, presented a paper reporting empirical research in the Caribbean, and Lynn Mytelka, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario, presented a similar paper on the Andean region. In December 1976 a smaller meeting was held prior to the departure of Van Whiting, Harvard University, for Mexico to study multinational agribusiness. This meeting served both to refine the specific research under discussion and to allow a wider discussion of multinational agribusiness in the Third World. In January 1977 another small meeting was held upon the return of Gary Gereffi, Yale University, from field research in Mexico on the petrochemical industry. First results of his research were discussed and a wider discussion of state policies vis-à-vis multinational corporations followed. In April 1977, a meeting was held to discuss state expansion in Brazil and its relationship to multinational corporations. Peter Evans, Brown University, and Luciano Martins, School of Advanced Studies, Paris, presented the results of their recently completed studies.

Additional meetings are planned for the coming year. This group is attempting to improve the quality of research and publications on the role of multinational corporations in Latin America by providing a forum for intensive interaction among individuals currently engaged in research on this topic. In the first year of the group's operation, articles by Miss Mytelka and Mr. Gereffi and a book by Mr. Evans, all subjects of discussion at project sessions, have been accepted for publication.

In November 1976, a planning meeting was held in Washington, D.C., for the project on the relations between the United States and Latin America. As a result, the original project proposal was revised by Mr. Fagen and plans are currently being developed for a March 1978 meeting. Participants will not only include individuals familiar with United States–Latin American relations, but will also include scholars who have focused on the worldwide pattern of United States foreign relations, and on such aspects of domestic economics and politics as the structure of the United States Congress, changing patterns of world trade, and the nature of United States political parties. The agenda of this meeting will include the presentation of papers and a set of research workshops whose aim

will be to enhance the abilities of the participants to carry out research in Washington on United States foreign policy. Seminars, tours, and demonstrations are being organized for the study of data sources and institutional information on the United States Congress, the State Department, the Executive Branch, the armed forces, and international finance and lending organizations.

A substantial number of research grants and fellowships recently awarded and currently administered by the committee's programs focus on Latin America within the international political and economic system.

THE STATE AND PUBLIC POLICY IN LATIN AMERICA

In 1976–77 the committee began two new projects on the state and public policy in Latin America and continued the project begun in 1975 and coordinated by David Collier of Indiana University and Julio Cotler of the Institute of Peruvian Studies. The two new projects are a study of economic stabilization policies in Latin America, coordinated by Mr. Foxley and by Guillermo O'Donnell of the Center for the Study of State and Society (CEDES), and a study of popular responses to bureaucratic authoritarian states, coordinated by Marcello Cavarozzi of CEDES, Enzo Falleto of the Latin American Faculty of the Social Sciences (FLASCO), Santiago, and Francisco de Oliviera, Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning (CEBRAP).

The project on the state and public policy held a two-day meeting in Miami, Florida, in February 1977. The first day of the meeting focused on operationalizing Mr. O'Donnell's thesis that, unless unusual steps are taken by governmental authorities, the process of industrialization in Third World countries creates tendencies toward the breakdown of democracy. This discussion concentrated upon problems and limitations of O'Donnell's formulation. The second day focused on the discussion of what happens to bureaucratic–authoritarian regimes after they are set up, and how they attempt to carry out their projects. Papers from this meeting will be revised and submitted to publishers in the fall of 1977 as a volume edited by David Collier. In addition to producing a book, this project continues to function as a working group, taking ad-

vantage of the international travel of participants and, when financially feasible, bringing them together to discuss recent developments in the field.

Mr. Foxley and Mr. O'Donnell prepared the proposal for the study of economic stabilization policies of authoritarian regimes in Latin America. Although the proposal was based on a comparison of the normalization policies in Argentina and Chile (policies adopted by their governments immediately after changes in the regime), through the cooperation of CEBRAP, the project also includes Brazil. Two problems central to this project are:

1. To explain the apparent economic "overkill" in the early periods of the military regimes in contemporary Chile and Argentina. Measurement of the social costs and the losses of output in these periods for each of the regimes will be identified. In addition, attempts will be made to determine the extent to which technicians, as opposed to other groups, were the major promoters of the policies leading to "overkill."
2. To document the massive reordering of economic and political power relations that resulted from the establishment of these new regimes. This will include a description of the reordering of the economic forces in these systems and a discussion of the extent to which these new alliances are stable.

Committee support for this project is in the form of seed money. The project coordinators will use this money to begin work on their project and to have a base from which to solicit additional funds from other funding agencies.

The central issue in the project on popular responses to the bureaucratic–authoritarian state, coordinated jointly by Messrs. Cavarozzi, Falleto, and de Oliviera, is whether once a bureaucratic–authoritarian regime has been established, popular responses are generated. If so, how and where do they occur? This project is complementary to the other research planning efforts of the committee in its priority of the state and public policy in Latin America. While other projects attempt to examine characteristics of regimes and policies adopted by these regimes, this project will examine responses to those regimes. Two important theoretical

issues addressed by the project are: (1) How should the nation and the "national project" be represented when talking about the state; (2) in addition to the regime itself, what sort of structures exist in a country dominated by a bureaucratic–authoritarian state?

In addition to these research planning activities, the committee also administered 13 advanced grants and six International Doctoral Research Fellowships in this priority area during 1976–77.

THE LABOR FORCE IN LATIN AMERICA

This project is cosponsored by the committee and the Commission on Labor Movements of the Latin American Council of the Social Sciences (CLASCO). A volume is being prepared that will propose a variety of approaches for advancing the study of the labor force and labor movements in Latin America. Among the topics included in the book are discussions of the supply of labor, the demand for labor, collective bargaining in Latin America, labor unions, labor law in Latin America, and labor movements in Latin America. All chapters will attempt to show how the political strength of labor movements is affected by characteristics of the labor force, and how labor markets are affected by the operations of politically active labor movements.

In addition to this research planning effort, three new advanced grants were awarded by the program in this area in 1976–77. In addition, Council staff administers the work of five scholars with advanced grants and the four International Doctoral Research Fellows who received awards in earlier years.

THE IDEOLOGICAL CONTENT OF LITERATURE

The two projects in this area, on ideology and literature, directed by Hernán Vidal of the University of Minnesota, and Mexican literature in the 20th century, directed by Joseph Sommers of the University of San Diego, were brought to a successful close in early 1976. In the interim, a number of publications resulting from these projects have appeared. The project on ideology and literature has held additional meetings without committee support and has begun publication of its new journal *Ideologies and Literature*. The

first issue of this journal appeared in January 1977 and included an article by Jean Franco which was the result of committee-sponsored research. Recent books resulting from the committee-sponsored research on Mexican literature in the 20th century also appeared in 1976–77. They include *Cultura y Dependencia* by Jean Franco, Carlos Blanco, Joseph Sommers, Joaquín Blanco, Carlos Monsiváis, and Héctor Aguilar; *Amor Perdido* by Carlos Monsiváis; and *Crónica de la Poesía Mexicana* by Joaquín Blanco.

The committee made one new advanced grant award and one new fellowship award in this priority area in 1976–77.

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY IN LATIN AMERICA

The priority area "social and cultural history" was designated by the committee in the spring 1976 meeting. This decision came about after the review of fellowships and grants in which it was noted that this might be a strong focus of committee activity. One research planning activity in this area is on the social history of the family in Latin America and has been directed by Peter Smith, University of Wisconsin, and Francesca Cancian, University of California, Irvine. On October 23–24, 1976 the project organizers met with Maris Vinovskis, University of Michigan, Stuart Schwartz, University of Minnesota, and Raymond Smith, University of Chicago, to set priorities and develop plans for the project. The result was a plan to hold two meetings—the first in San Francisco on April 29–May 1, 1977, and the second in Mexico City in October 1977. Participants assembled for this first meeting were asked to prepare prospecti for papers to be submitted for the project. Drafts of these papers will be reviewed at the October 1977 meeting, and it is expected that they will be published as a special issue of the *Journal of Family History* in 1978.

At the San Francisco planning meeting, Tamara Hareven of Clark University and Elise Boulding of the University of Colorado made presentations examining the current state of research on family forms in North America and Europe. Following this, the meeting focused on paper topics proposed by participants for the project. From this two foci emerged: the first was based on a paper written by Mrs. Cancian, Mr. Goodman, and Mr. Smith which

discussed the ways in which family forms and functioning are affected by the location of the nation of the families in question within the international division of labor. The second focus questions the notion of the concept of "the family" and then examines the meaning of kinship and kin relations in different cultural contexts in Latin America. Fourteen scholars—ten from North American universities and four from Latin American centers—attended the San Francisco meeting.

In addition to this research planning activity, six new advanced grants and three new International Doctoral Research Fellowships were awarded by the committee in 1976–77. In addition, committee staff supervised ten advanced grants and 14 fellowships in this priority area.

OTHER RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

Latin America: A Guide to Economic History, 1830–1930, edited by Roberto Cortés-Conde and Stanley J. Stein, was published by the University of California Press during the summer of 1977. This project was the first major international collaborative research planning activity sponsored by the committee. Its value is measured both in terms of its contribution to the advancement of scholarship and as a learning experience for the committee in carrying out research planning activities. The history of this project is discussed by Roberto Cortés-Conde, Louis Wolf Goodman, and Stanley J. Stein in their article, "The Economic History of Latin America," *Items*, 31(1/2): 7–10, March/June 1977.

Because of editorial problems, the project on the role of export economies and the development of Latin American nations between 1880 and 1930 has been delayed. The codirectors of this project have completed their editing of the second drafts of the essays submitted for the project and anticipate delivering a manuscript to publishers in the fall of 1977.

Manuel Garretón and Enzo Falleto, FLACSO, Santiago, codirectors of a committee-sponsored project on ideologies and social processes in Chilean society (1970–1973) reported the successful conclusion of their project. This project, sponsored by the committee in 1974, involved the production of a bibliography and an

analytic chronology of events in Chile between 1970 and 1973. On the recommendation of Albert Hirschman, Institute for Advanced Study, and Mr. Foxley, the committee decided to offer support for the publication of this work so that, in addition to the scholars working in Santiago, who currently have access to the results of this research, they will now be available to a wider set of scholars.

Alejandro Portes of Duke University and Jorge Hardoy of the Institute for Development Studies, University of Sussex, prepared a detailed proposal for an international collaborative study of urban research and urban policy in Latin America which involved the collaboration of North American, Latin American, and European scholars. This project proposes to advance work in an area where a substantial amount of good research has already been carried out. The purpose of this project is to see if new breakthroughs can be made building on this foundation. It is anticipated that the first meeting of this project will take place in Mexico City in October 1977.

FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS

In its 1976–77 competitions the committee reviewed applications from 148 individuals for its individual and collaborative research grant competition and made 32 awards, as listed on pages 147–149. In its International Doctoral Research Fellowship competition, the Selection Committee reviewed 92 applications and made 12 awards, as listed on pages 135–136.

PUBLICATIONS

As the result of activities of the committee, the following were either published during the year, are in press, or are in preparation:

BLANCO, JOAQUÍN. *Crónica de la Poesía Mexicana*. Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico: Departamento de Bellas Artes del Gobierno de Jalisco, 1976.

COLLIER, DAVID, and JULIO COTLER, editors. "State and Society in Latin America," in preparation.

CORRADI, JUAN EUGENIO. "Textures Approaching Society, Ideology, Literature," *Ideologies and Literature*, 1 (2): 5–21, 1977.

CORTÉS-CONDE, ROBERTO, LOUIS WOLF GOODMAN, and STANLEY J. STEIN. "The Economic History of Latin America," *Items*, 31 (1/2): 7–10, March/June 1977.

CORTES-CONDE, ROBERTO, and SHANE HUNT, editors. "The Export Sector and the Growth of Latin American Economies, 1830–1930," in preparation.

CORTÉS-CONDE, ROBERTO, and STANLEY J. STEIN, editors. *Latin America: A Guide to Economic History, 1830–1930*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1977.

EVANS, PETER. *Incorporating the Periphery: A Study of Imperialism and Industrialization in Brazil*. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, in press.

FRANCO, JEAN, "The Crisis of the Liberal Imagination and the Utopia of Writing," *Ideologies and Literature*, 1 (1): 5–24, 1976–77.

———, CARLOS BLANCO, JOESPH SOMMERS, JOAQUÍN BLANCO, CARLOS MONSIVÁIS, and HÉCTOR ACUILAR. *Cultura y Dependencia*. Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico: Departamento de Bellas Artes del Gobierno de Jalisco, 1976.

GARRETÓN, MANUEL. *Ideology and Social Processes in Chilean Society: 1970–1973*. Santiago, Chile: Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences, 1977.

GEREFFI, GARY, "Drug Firms and Dependency in Mexico: The Case of the Steroid Hormone Industry," to be published in *International Organization*, Winter 1978.

GOODMAN, LOUIS WOLF, "The Social Sciences in Cuba", *Items*, 30 (4): 54–61, December 1976.

KAZTMAN, RUBÉN, and JOSÉ LUIS REYNA, editors. "The Labor Force in Latin America," in preparation.

MESA-LAGO, CARMELO. *Modelos de Seguridad Social en América Latina*. Buenos Aires: Interamerican Planning Society, 1977.

———. *Social Security in Latin America: Pressure Groups, Stratification and Inequality*. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1977.

MONSIVÁIS, CARLOS. *Amor Perdido: Ensayos Sobre Cultura Popular*. Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico: Departamento de Bellas Artes del Gobierno de Jalisco, 1976.

MYTELKA, LYNN. "Technology Dependence in the Andean Group," to be published in *International Organization*, Winter 1978.

VALENZUELA, ARTURO, and ALEXANDER WILDE, "Presidential Politics and the Decline of the Chilean Congress," in Lloyd Musolf and Joel Smith, editors, *Legislatures and Political Development*. Durham: Duke University Press, 1976.

VIDAL, HERNÁN. "Amalia: Melodrama y Dependencia," *Ideologies and Literature*, 1(2): 41–69, 1977.

Near and Middle East, 1959–

Joint with the American Council of Learned Societies

Members 1977–78

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ALI BANUAZIZI, Boston College
CAROLYN G. KILLEAN, University of Chicago
ROBERT J. LAPHAM, National Research Council
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AMAL RASSAM, Queens College, City University of New York
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Selection Committee, International Doctoral Research Fellowship Program for the Near and Middle East, 1974–

ELBAKI HERMASSI, University of California, Berkeley, CHAIRMAN
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Screening Committee, 1973–

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JOEL MIGDAL, Harvard University
MARILYN R. WALDMAN, Ohio State University
WALTER F. WEIKER, Rutgers University

Staff: ROWLAND L. MITCHELL, JR.

During the course of the year a grant from the Ford Foundation provided continued support for the committee's work.

RESEARCH PLANNING ACTIVITIES

During the year the committee developed further its planning and initiation activities concerned with study of the social structure of contemporary Islamic societies. For analytical purposes it has separated the study into three categories: hierarchy, authority, and justice. Since few systematic studies of social structure have been done in the countries of this area, and since the data for such studies are not readily accessible, one of the first undertakings of the committee was a workshop on symbols of social differentiation. The purpose of this workshop was to determine what can be found out about status differences, not by direct examination but by looking for their symbolic manifestations. Participants included scholars from both the humanities and the social sciences. After the workshop the committee concluded that the focus on symbols was sufficiently rewarding to be continued, and is planning a conference on the topic in the spring of 1978.

Planned for the early fall of 1977 is a second workshop on the structuring of social hierarchies, to which anthropologists and political scientists are being invited.

The committee continued planning for its project on law and justice in Islamic societies. A first step will be two series of workshops, one on the law of personal status—those rules and behaviors that deal with the rights and obligations of individuals in their personal relations—and the other on property, especially the ways in which traditional law regarding property rights is being modified by the effects of modernization. It is expected that from these workshops a series of conferences covering major aspects of the legal systems of the societies of the area will be planned.

The committee also continued planning for the conference, now scheduled for June 1978, comparing development in Ottoman Turkey and Iran. This conference is a follow-up to the conference comparing development in the Maghreb and Ottoman Turkey held in 1975, on which Mr. Mardin and I. William Zartman, New York University, reported in *Items*, 30(4): 61–66, December 1976.

During the year three bibliographical essays commissioned for use by the committee were completed. They were: "Marginal Ethnic Groups and Social Stratification in the Middle East: A Bibliography," Lina L. Brock and Jonathan D. Strongin, Columbia University; "The Concepts of Hierarchy, Authority and Justice in Political Research on the Middle East," Sidney R. Jones, University of Pennsylvania; and "The Relevance of Islamic Law for the Study of Hierarchy, Authority, and Justice in the Middle East," Ann Elizabeth Mayer, University of Pennsylvania. A fourth essay on historical works is being prepared by Linda K. Steinman, New York University.

Mr. Zartman, who was a participant in the committee's workshops on elite status held in February 1972 and March 1975, has edited the papers which grew out of these meetings. It is expected that during the coming year they will be published. Messrs. Zartman and Mardin are completing the editing of the papers from the conference, held in Turkey in 1975, comparing polity, economy, and society in 19th and early 20th century Ottoman Turkey and North Africa. It is expected that next year there will be a volume ready for submission to a publisher.

The committee assigned to Mrs. Rassam and Mr. Zghal the task of editing the papers resulting from the conference on urban systems and development in the Maghreb held in Tunisia in June 1976. The papers are expected to be ready for publication, in French, in 1978.

REGIONAL SEMINARS

The committee's program of grants for regional seminars supported three such seminars during the year. Under the direction of Joseph Szyliowicz, University of Denver, a group of scholars from the mountain states held its first meeting on technological development in Saudi Arabia. During this meeting, planning was advanced for a meeting on law and political change in the Middle East. The second group, led by Michael E. Bonine, University of Arizona, held a first meeting which focused on research in 19th and 20th century Iran. Participants included scholars from Arizona, Utah, California, and Oregon. A third seminar, which

under the leadership of Jerome B. Weiner, Old Dominion University, draws participants from the southeastern states, is holding a series of meetings focusing on the problems of acquisition of materials for promoting research on and teaching of Middle East topics in the universities in the area.

INTERNATIONAL DOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

For the third year the committee assumed responsibilities for administration of the doctoral research program for the Near and Middle East. The Selection Committee met in February, considered 55 applications, and made eight awards. The new fellows and their topics are listed on page 136.

GRANTS TO INDIVIDUALS FOR RESEARCH

In its continuing program of grants for research, the committee considered 70 applications and offered 16 awards, as listed on pages 149–151.

Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China, 1966–

Joint with the American Council of Learned Societies and the National Academy of Sciences

Members 1977–78

LEWIS M. BRANCOMB, IBM Corporation (Armonk, New York) CHAIRMAN
ALBERT FEUERWERKER, University of Michigan, VICE-CHAIRMAN
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FREDERIC E. WAKEMAN, University of California, Berkeley
CHIEN-SHIUNG WU, Columbia University

Ex officio

GEORGE S. HAMMOND, University of California, Santa Cruz
N. BRUCE HANNAY, Bell Laboratories (Murray Hill, New Jersey)
ROBERT M. LUMIANSKY, American Council of Learned Societies
WALSH MCDERMOTT, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (Princeton, New Jersey)
DAVID PINES, University of Illinois
ELEANOR BERNERT SHELDON, Social Science Research Council

Staff Director: MARY BROWN BULLOCK, National Academy of Sciences

The Joint Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China continues to operate scientific and scholarly exchanges. Founded in 1966, and sponsored jointly by the American Council of Learned Societies, the National Academy of Sciences, and the Social Science Research Council, the committee seeks to promote understanding of each country's scientific and technological advances and to assist American sinologists to visit the People's Republic.

Since 1972 the committee has sponsored 26 American groups to China and has hosted 31 Chinese groups in the United States. These groups have covered a broad range of disciplines in both the sciences and humanities. Relationships of some depth and continuity have developed in important areas of research and scholarship. Delegation visitors to China have provided expert assessment of China's sciences in key disciplines. Leading American China specialists have had the opportunity to review their professional work in the light of first-hand experiences and impressions travelling with committee exchange groups. A cross-section of China's scholarly community has visited the United States, surveying research in their fields and encountering the social context of that research.

CHINESE DELEGATIONS TO THE UNITED STATES

Since October 1976 the Committee has hosted six delegations from the Scientific and Technical Association of the People's Republic of China and will have received two additional delegations by the end of the 1977 calendar year.

An environmental sciences study group visited the United States during September and October 1976. Led by Chu Pao-lin, vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee, Dairen Institute of Chemical Physics, the 11-member delegation visited universities, research institutes, and branches of the Environmental Protection Agency. The main interests of the group were in the industrial and health-related hazards of water pollution.

Eight members of an astronomy delegation toured major observatories in the United States during November and December

1976. The group's interests were stellar physics and the evolution of stars and galaxies, solar physics and forecasting of solar activity, and cosmic radio astronomy and radio astronomical techniques. The head of this group was Wang Shou-kaun, council member of the Chinese Astronomical Society and deputy leader of the Radio Astronomical Department, Peking Observatory.

Tang Ao-ching of Kirin University headed the chemistry delegation that visited the United States in late April and May 1977. Principal interests of the group were catalysts, the relationship between structure and properties of polymeric materials, and organic and inorganic analytical chemistry. The 11-member group visited many institutions, including the National Bureau of Standards, Polytechnic Institute of New York, General Motors research laboratories, and Hewlett Packard.

A ten-member iron-ore mining delegation headed by Wang Chih-fu visited the United States during June and July 1977. The group's interests were in the processes, equipment, and automatic control of primary slime and fine material flotation; gravite concentration; electrostatic separation and concentration; and the magnetic dressing of hematite ores. Points on the itinerary included the U.S. Bureau of Mines; Allis-Chalmers; the Empire Mine in Ishpeming, Michigan; and the Denver Mining Research Center.

A metrology delegation visited this country in July and August. The 11-member group, headed by Chu Kang-chieh, president of the Chinese Institute of Metrology, was interested in metrological technology and standard measuring instruments—optical frequency scales; the laser as a primary standard of length and its application to measurement techniques; the establishment of low temperature scales, especially research on new low temperature scales; and absolute electrical measurements. The group visited the National Bureau of Standards, the University of Pennsylvania, the Naval Metrology Engineering Center, and Hewlett Packard.

A geological drilling delegation from China also visited American research and manufacturing facilities during July and August. Led by Li Fu-cheng, deputy chief engineer of mine machinery of the Geological Exploration Corporation of China, the group was sent by the Exploration Engineering Society of China, which includes representatives of the geological bureaus of a number of

important Chinese provinces, as well as the Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences. During their visit, the drilling delegation observed research and the manufacture and operation of such equipment as diamond bits, diamond drilling rigs, and hydraulic drive drilling rigs.

UNITED STATES DELEGATIONS TO CHINA

The committees has sponsored visits of six American scholarly delegations to China since October 1976, and will have sponsored a total of seven exchange visits to China by the end of 1977.

The steroid chemistry and biochemistry delegation, led by Josef Fried of the University of Chicago, travelled to China in October 1976. The 11-member delegation viewed biomedical research institutes in Peking, Kweilin, Kwanchow, and Shanghai. The trip report of the group, *Oral Contraceptives and Steroid Chemistry in the People's Republic of China,* will be published by the National Academy of Sciences in October 1977.

In June 1977, the vegetable farming systems delegation visited China for one month. Donald L. Plucknett of the University of Hawaii headed the delegation, whose interests included the nature and organization of Chinese vegetable research, breeding techniques, genetic and physiological studies, seed maintenance and distribution, organic fertilizer use, and the use of animals on vegetable farms. The delegation was composed of agricultural and social scientists from land grant and private universities, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the private sector.

An official delegation of the Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China also visited China for three weeks in June. Led by Philip Handler, president of the National Academy of Sciences, the 17-member interdisciplinary delegation included Eleanor Bernert Sheldon, president of the Social Science Research Council, and Robert Lumiansky, president of the American Council of Learned Societies. The purpose of the visit was to review the four-year old exchange program between the committee and the Scientific and Technical Association. While in China, the delegation engaged in a series of discussions with representatives from the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Chinese

Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences.

Three other delegations carried out visits to China in September 1977. One of these was the Chinese painting delegation, which had to be postponed in 1976 because of the T'angshan earthquake. The head of this delegation was James Cahill of the University of California, Berkeley. Continuing the interest in Chinese art stimulated by the visit of the art and archaeology delegation in 1973, the 11-member group viewed collections in museums in Peking, Shanghai, Nanking, and Sian.

A cancer research and treatment delegation also visited China in September. Headed by Henry Kaplan of Stanford University, the group focused on applied areas of cancer research in epidemiology, clinical treatment, and carcinogenesis. The group included specialists in such fields as cancer diagnosis, surgery, chemotherapy, radiotherapy, immunotherapy, and epidemiology.

An astronomy delegation was the third group to visit China in September. Led by Leo Goldberg of Kitt Peak National Observatory, the group had an extensive tour of observatories, instrument factories, universities, and research institutes. The group met many of the Chinese astronomers who had visited the United States in November 1976.

An applied linguistics delegation, chaired by John C. Jamieson of the University of California, Berkeley, will visit China in October 1977. This group will examine the differences between the Chinese language as it is now taught in the United States and that which is spoken in China.

PUBLICATIONS

In addition to publication of the bimonthly *China Exchange Newsletter*, the committee has published during the year the following reports of its exchange groups' visits to China:

FITZGERALD, ANNE, and CHARLES P. SLICHTER, editors. *Solid State Physics in China*. Washington: National Academy of Sciences, 1976.

Insect Control in the People's Republic of China. Washington: National Academy of Sciences, 1977.

"Prediction of the Haicheng Earthquake," *EOS* (Transactions, American Geophysical Union), May 1977.

Pure and Applied Mathematics in the People's Republic of China. Washington: National Academy of Sciences, 1977.

"Report of the American Schistosomiasis Delegation to the People's Republic of China," *American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, May 1977.

Rural Small-scale Industry in the People's Republic of China. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1977.

Sino–American Cooperation in the Humanities and Social Sciences, 1966–

Joint with the American Council of Learned Societies

Members 1977–78

ROBERT M. LUMIANSKY, American Council of Learned Societies, CHAIRMAN
EMILY M. AHERN, The Johns Hopkins University
MORTON H. FRIED, Columbia University
WALTEK GALENSON, Cornell University
KWANG-CHING LIU, University of California, Davis
PATRICK G. MADDOX, Harvard University
ELEANOR BERNERT SHELDON, Social Science Research Council
GORDON B. TURNER, American Council of Learned Societies
EDWIN A. WINCKLER, Columbia University
ARTHUR P. WOLF, Stanford University

A general support grant from the Asia Foundation enabled the Councils to reconstitute the Joint Committee on Sino–American Cooperation in the Humanities and Social Sciences and to call a meeting in February in order to discuss new cooperative efforts between scholars in Taiwan and the United States. The committee is administered by the American Council of Learned Societies.

The committee, which had a good many proposals before it, decided first to develop a well-rounded definition of research

priorities and then prepare a package of proposals to present to the China Council on Sino-American Cooperation in the Humanities and Social Sciences—the committee's counterpart in Taiwan—for discussion. The committee submitted a proposal to inventory and catalogue, as a pilot project, one section of the "Economic Archives of China, 1901–1949," housed at the Institute of Modern History in Taiwan. The China Council agreed to make this a joint project and to finance the first phase of operations. Meanwhile the committee granted a request from the China Council for assistance in drafting a major manpower study and in arranging for the exchange of teaching and research scholars.

Three projects initiated earlier under the auspices of the joint committee continued to be active. Under the direction of Walter Galenson of Cornell University, seven economists working on a major study of the economic development of Taiwan since 1950 visited Taiwan in order to collect data and complete drafts of their chapters. The chapters are: "Population and Economic Growth," Simon Kuznets, Harvard University; "Agricultural Development," Erik Thorbecke, Cornell University; "Industrial Growth," Gustav Ranis, Yale University; "Monetary and Fiscal Policy," Erik Lundberg, Swedish Academy and the Stockholm School of Economics; "Foreign Trade," Maurice Scott, Oxford University; "Labor Force, Wages, and Living Standards," Walter Galenson, Cornell University; "The Development of Taiwan in International Perspective," Ian Little, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and Oxford University.

Second, in Taiwan, Wolfram Eberhard of the University of California, Berkeley, has trained five graduate students in the methodology of the cooperative project "Chinese Folklore and Its Role in Modern Society." Questionnaires are being prepared, and analysis will take place next year.

Third, four more volumes of Ch'ing documents containing the Secret Palace Memorials of the Kang-hsi period have been received. Thirty-three volumes of the series, which is being published by the National Palace Museum, are now in hand.

South Asia, 1970–

Joint with the American Council of Learned Societies

Members 1977–78

STANLEY J. HEGINBOTHAM, Library of Congress, CHAIRMAN
MARC GALANTER, University of Wisconsin
EUGENE F. IRSCHICK, University of California, Berkeley
MCKIM MARRIOTT, University of Chicago
MICHELLE B. MCALPIN, Tufts University
BARBARA D. METCALF, University of Pennsylvania
KARL H. POTTER, University of Washington
A. K. RAMANUJAN, University of Chicago

Screening Committee, International Doctoral Research Fellowship Program for Asia, 1973–

CHARLES F. KEYES, University of Washington
MARGARET A. MCKEAN, Duke University
RICHARD P. MADSEN, Harvard University
SUSAN K. MATISOFF, Stanford University
BARBARA S. MILLER, Barnard College
NORMAN G. OWEN, University of Michigan
JAMES B. PALAIS, University of Washington
LYMAN P. VAN SLYKE, Stanford University
SUSAN S. WADLEY, Syracuse University

Staff: DAVID L. SZANTON

RESEARCH PLANNING ACTIVITIES

The committee, whose activities are supported by a grant from the Ford Foundation, met in October 1976 and March 1977. During the previous year the committee had selected five topic areas related to its general concern with South Asian conceptual systems. The two committee meetings during the current year were largely devoted to the development of the specific projects in these areas.

The project on the concept and mechanisms of *karma*, under the direction of Mr. Potter, got off to a rapid start with a committee-

sponsored workshop at the Lake Wilderness Conference Center of the University of Washington, on October 22–23, 1976. The 16 scholars assembled at the workshop sketched out a series of questions and approaches to the understanding of karmic notions in South Asia and developed plans for four years of meetings and research projects, as well as the production of at least three books. The first volume on *karma* and rebirth as viewed in classical South Asian literature will be edited by Wendy O'Flaherty of the University of California, Berkeley. Preliminary drafts of several of the papers were subsequently delivered at a well-attended panel on *karma* and rebirth convened by Mr. Potter at the March 1977 meeting of the Association for Asian Studies. Fuller versions of those papers, plus several others, are being prepared for a committee-sponsored conference in January 1978. To complement these analyses of classical writings on *karma*, Paul Hiebert and Charles F. Keyes, both of the University of Washington, are organizing a panel on the contemporary uses of karmic notions in South Asia for the American Anthropological Association meeting in November 1977. These papers will serve as the basis for a second volume to be further developed at the January 1978 conference. Finally, initial plans have been laid for a third volume on medieval devotional texts dealing with *karma* and rebirth. All three volumes, and the project as a whole, are aimed at clarifying the role of karmic concepts in the actions of South Asians, both historical and contemporary.

A second committee-sponsored project is examining South Asian concepts of the person and interpersonal relations in a wide variety of texts and traditions. Rather than utilizing a workshop or conference format, Mr. Marriott, the project leader, experimented with a seminar series. This has involved a continuing core group meeting at the University of Chicago throughout the spring of 1977 with additional participants drawn from across the country for particular sessions.

A project on risk and uncertainty in agrarian South Asia, focusing particularly on social and political insurance mechanisms, was developed by Miss McAlpin. An initial workshop is scheduled for November 1977 at the University of Pennsylvania. In addition, a conference on historical concepts and structures of political

authority on the local and regional level will be convened by Mr. Irschick, at the University of California, Berkeley, in early 1978. Mr. Ramanujan, initiating the committee's project in folklore, has been gathering materials and establishing contact with relevant scholars in South Asia and in the West, in order to lay the basis for a broad range of activities planned for the coming years.

In addition to these earlier approved projects, the committee obtained a special grant from the Ford Foundation in order to convene an international planning meeting, with participants from South Asia and Britain, to explore the possibility of creating a special subcommittee on South Asian political economy. The planning group met at the Council June 13–15, 1977 and drafted plans for a series of projects on various aspects of micro-level decision making regarding the allocation of economic resources in agrarian South Asia. After further development, the committee expects to seek special funding for these efforts which are likely to be substantial in scale and widely international in participation.

FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS

At its March 1977 meeting the committee reviewed 49 applications for International Doctoral Research Fellowships and 38 applications for postdoctoral research grants. The five fellowships and nine grants awarded are listed on pages 134 and 151.

Southeast Asia, 1976–

Joint with the American Council of Learned Societies

Members 1977–78

STUART A. SCHLEGEL, University of California, Santa Cruz, CHAIRMAN
BENEDICT R. ANDERSON, Cornell University
ALTON BECKER, University of Michigan
CLIFFORD GEERTZ, Institute for Advanced Study (Princeton, New Jersey)
JAMES C. SCOTT, Yale University
DONALD R. SNODGRASS, Harvard University
ALEXANDER WOODSIDE, University of British Columbia
DAVID K. WYATT, Cornell University

Screening Committee, International Doctoral Research Fellowship Program for Asia, 1973–

CHARLES F. KEYES, University of Washington
MARGARET A. MCKEAN, Duke University
RICHARD A. MADSEN, Harvard University
SUSAN K. MATISOFF, Stanford University
BARABARA S. MILLER, Barnard College
NORMAN G. OWEN, University of Michigan
JAMES B. PALAIS, University of Washington
LYMAN P. VAN SLYKE, Stanford University
SUSAN S. WADLEY, Syracuse University

Staff: DAVID L. SZANTON

RESEARCH PLANNING ACTIVITIES

The committee met twice during the year, in October 1976 and March 1977. The first meeting was largely devoted to planning a series of workshops, seminars, and conferences on three previously selected topics related to the committee's interest in exploring the analytic utility of Southeast Asian conceptual systems. Mr. Becker

discussed with the committee the proposed workshop on Southeast Asian aesthetics. Mr. Geertz described the initial meeting he is organizing for November 1977 on Indic concepts in Southeast Asian state formation, and there was a lengthy review of Mr. Woodside's plans for a workshop on Southeast Asian intellectual history. The committee also discussed several other projects still in the formative stage.

At the second meeting the plans for the three initial projects were further reviewed and a fourth project was approved. Tentatively entitled "Postpeasant Society in Southeast Asia," it will be led by Mr. Scott. This project will focus on parts of Southeast Asia loosely characterized as "peasant" societies, but where high rates of migration, technological change, and the deterioration of local political and social institutions suggest that new social forms may be emerging. The project will attempt to describe these changes, to discover the most useful conceptual tools for understanding their dynamics, and to identify research priorities in this area. In addition to this new topic, several other areas of potential committee activity were proposed for further exploration.

On May 26–27, 1977, the committee-sponsored intellectual history project held its initial workshop at the Council. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Woodside, and the nine participants presented preliminary research papers dealing with aspects of late traditional thought in Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. Although drawing on different types of materials and different time periods between 1700 and 1910, the papers all dealt with conceptions of the social order at various levels of the societies under discussion, and the ways and extents to which they were changing over time. The participants found the workshop highly stimulating and plans were made for a somewhat larger conference at Cornell University in May 1978. At that time more fully elaborated papers will be presented, with a view to producing a major volume on the subject.

The initial seminar on Southeast Asian aesthetics was convened on June 6–7 in Ann Arbor, jointly sponsored with the Center for South and Southeast Asian Studies at the University of Michigan. In preparation for the meeting the 23 participants exchanged brief papers on their current research interests in Southeast Asian aes-

thetics. The meeting began with discussions of current philosophical and psychological approaches to aesthetics, followed by two presentations on traditional Indian and Chinese aesthetics, often thought to have had considerable influence on Southeast Asian art forms. This led to animated discussion of definitions and analytic approaches to aesthetic activity, the character of art forms in the region, and their relation to daily life. The meeting closed with plans for a more formal conference to be held at Cornell University in June 1978.

All of these committee projects, plus the fellowships and grants described below, are made possible by a grant from the Ford Foundation.

FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS

At its March 1977 meeting, 72 applications for International Doctoral Research Fellowships and 67 applications for Postdoctoral Research Grants were reviewed. The five fellowships and ten grants awarded are listed on pages 134–135 and 152.

Soviet Studies, 1971–

Joint with the American Council of Learned Societies

Members 1976–77

HERBERT S. LEVINE, University of Pennsylvania, CHAIRMAN
WALTER D. CONNOR, Foreign Service Institute, U. S. Department of State
WALTER M. PINTNER, Cornell University
ROBERT SHARLET, Union College
IRWIN WEIL, Northwestern University

Staff: GORDON B. TURNER, HELEN GOLDSMITH, American Council of Learned Societies

The Joint Committee on Soviet Studies met for the last time on March 5, 1977 to consider applications for postdoctoral grants in

the humanities and social sciences for research relating to Revolutionary Russia and the USSR. Ten grants were awarded with funds provided by the Ford Foundation, as listed on pages 152–153. This program, which was intended to supplement that of the International Research and Exchanges Board, made awards to scholars who did not require extended periods of research in the Soviet Union. The program was terminated at the end of the year because of a lack of funds.

Western Europe, 1975–

Joint with the American Council of Learned Societies

Members 1977–78

SUZANNE D. BERGER, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, CHAIRMAN
GERALD D. FELDMAN, University of California, Berkeley
GUDMUND HERNES, University of Bergen
JÜRGEN KOCKA, University of Bielefeld
ALESSANDRO PIZZORNO, University of Milan
MICHELE SALVATI, University of Modena
PHILIPPE C. SCHMITTER, University of Chicago
ALLAN A. SILVER, Columbia University

Selection Committee, International Doctoral Research Fellowship Program for Western Europe, 1973–

GERARD BRAUNTHAL, University of Massachusetts, CHAIRMAN
RICHARD F. KUISEL, State University of New York, Stony Brook
RICHARD A. LITTMAN, University of Oregon
JOSEPH LOPREATO, University of Texas
MICHAEL J. PIORE, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Screening Committee, 1973–

ROBERT J. FLANAGAN, Stanford University
MAURICE A. GARNIER, Indiana University
PENNY T. GILL, Mount Holyoke College

LYNN H. LEES, University of Pennsylvania
RAYNA RAPP REITER, New School for Social Research
WILLIAM H. SEWELL, JR., Institute for Advanced Study (Princeton, New Jersey)

Staff: Robert A. Gates

The committee's program was supported during the year by the German Marshall Fund of the United States and the Juan March Foundation in Spain. The International Doctoral Research Fellowships are supported by the Ford Foundation.

RESEARCH PLANNING ACTIVITIES

The committee is concerned with increasing understanding of the structure of Western industrial societies and critical aspects in their functioning. In conferences attended by committee members and other invited scholars over the preceding two years, attention has been given to the historical, social, political, and economic models underlying social science work on industrial societies in the 1950s and 1960s. Attention was also directed toward certain alternative conceptions—the "postindustrial society" model, theories of "organized capitalism," and various neo-Marxist views. As a result of these discussions, the committee decided to develop a number of projects involving the planning of research by committee members and other scholars, the writing of working papers, and the publication of the most important results. These projects will deal with various aspects of change in industrial societies: changes in the formation and roles of interest groups, in the functioning of markets, in individual values, and in the strategies employed by governments and elites to maintain or restore stability.

The committee focused its efforts in the past year on the study of interest groups in Western Europe. With the goal of preparing a volume of empirical and interpretive essays on this topic, a conference was held in Madrid in May 1977, and another was planned for October 1977. In addition to committee members, the participants in the Madrid meeting included Juan J. Linz of Yale University and Charles S. Maier of Duke University. The volume on which the committee is working will deal broadly with the development of

interest groups in the 20th century, their relationship to government, and their impact on specific political and social institutions. In Madrid, papers were presented on two themes: the concrete circumstances that have surrounded the formation and initial self-perceptions of various large interest groups, and the factors that have subsequently influenced their modes of functioning, both in times of crisis and in times of stability. Papers examining the role of interest groups from the perspectives of models intended to clarify the sources of recent instability in Western Europe are being planned. Among the factors that will be considered in these papers are the reemergence of chronic inflation in the 1970s, the rise of new collective identities, changing economic forces in world and European markets, changes in mass participation in all Western industrial societies, and the escalating expectations of citizens as consumers of governmental services. The committee expects to complete the essays for this volume in the coming year, and then concentrate its efforts on the development of the other projects that are being planned.

INTERNATIONAL DOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

The Western Europe program particularly encourages research on problems common to all Western industrial societies and on understudied geographic areas in Western Europe. It also seeks to develop opportunities for collaborative relations between younger American and European scholars. The Selection Committee met in February and named 19 new fellows, out of 151 applicants. The fellows and their topics are listed on pages 137–138.

INTERCOUNCIL COOPERATION

Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, 1944–

Joint with the American Council on Education, the American Council of Learned Societies, and the National Research Council

Members 1977–78

PHILIP HANDLER, National Research Council, CHAIRMAN
LLOYD H. ELLIOTT, American Council on Education
ROGER W. HEYNS, American Council on Education
WILLIAM C. KELLY, National Research Council
LEON LIPSON, Social Science Research Council
ROBERT M. LUMIANSKY, American Council of Learned Societies
EDGAR F. SHANNON, JR., American Council of Learned Societies
ELEANOR BERNERT SHELDON, Social Science Research Council

The Conference Board is made up of representatives of the American Council on Education, the American Council of Learned Societies, the National Research Council, and the Social Science Research Council. In the previous year, the Board began planning for a study of the quality of graduate education in the United States. Toward this end, it convened a conference on the assessment of graduate education programs in September 1976. The major recommendation of this conference was that a new assessment study be undertaken. Copies of the report of the conference were distributed to all graduate deans in the United States, and to all others who requested it.

At a meeting of the Conference Board in November 1976, this report was discussed and a planning committee appointed. The committee, cochaired by Gardner Lindzey, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, and Harriet Zuckerman, Columbia University, was asked to prepare a plan for a continuing study of the quality of advanced research training in the United States

sufficient to enable the Board to assess its feasibility, effectiveness, cost, and acceptability to both target and user communities. The committee, which held its first meeting in July 1977, has been asked to report to the Board in January 1978.

Fellowship and Grant Programs

FELLOWSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS

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A GUIDE TO THE PROGRAMS

This section describes very briefly the programs of fellowships and grants offered by the Council and by the foreign area committees that the Council sponsors jointly with the American Council of Learned Societies. Additional information, including eligibility requirements and application deadlines, is contained in an annual *Fellowships and Grants* brochure, obtainable from the Council.

Fellowships are offered to support predoctoral or postdoctoral training; grants are for the support of postdoctoral research.

FELLOWSHIPS

Research Training Fellowships are offered to scholars for postdoctoral training that will prepare them for innovative research in the social sciences. Awards are made by the Committee on Social Science Personnel (see page 62). A listing of the awards made in 1976–77 is given on page 131.

International Doctoral Research Fellowships (formerly offered by the Foreign Area Fellowship Program) are awarded for doctoral dissertation field research in the social sciences and the humanities that is to be carried out in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Near and Middle East, and Western Europe. Fellowship awards are made by foreign area committees that the Council sponsors jointly with the American Council of Learned Societies; see the reports of these foreign area committees on pages 63–121. A listing of the awards made in 1976–77 is given on pages 132–138.

GRANTS

Minority scholars were able to apply until 1977 for special postdoctoral grants for research on racism and other social factors in mental health. This program, now terminated, was designed to assist the research activities of young scholars from minority populations, especially American Indians, Blacks, Chicanos, and Puerto Ricans. The annual report of the awards committee that selected the grants is presented on page 61; a listing of the awards made in 1976–77 may be found on pages 138–139.

Grants for individual and collaborative research on world areas are given to assist scholars at the postdoctoral level in conducting research in the social sciences and the humanities; grants may be for research in one country, for comparative research among countries in one world area, or for comparative research among world areas. The awards are made by the world area committees that the Council sponsors jointly with the American Council of Learned Societies, or by their subcommittees. Also listed are recipients of grants and internships for advanced training in Chinese studies under a program administered by the American Council of Learned Societies. See pages 63–121 for the annual reports of these committees. The awards made in 1976–77 are listed on pages 139–153.

FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS AWARDED IN 1976–77

Research Training Fellowships

DONALD L. DONHAM, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, Stanford University, for postdoctoral training in economics, political economy, and theories of economic development at Cambridge University

PETER B. EVANS, assistant professor of sociology, Brown University, to study finance, accounting, and managerial economics at Brown University

MURRAY H. GROSSMAN, Ph.D. candidate in neuropsychology, Boston University, for postdoctoral training in cognitive development at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology

JAMES J. HECKMAN, associate professor of economics, University of Chicago, to study modern statistical theory, measure theory, and mathematics at the University of Chicago

MELVIN M. SAKURAI, Ph.D. candidate in sociology, University of Hawaii, for postdoctoral training in mathematics, set theory, and linear programming at the University of Wisconsin

JOHN R. SHEPHERD, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, Stanford University, for postdoctoral training in legal research and Chinese law at Harvard University

MARC B. TRACHTENBERG, assistant professor of history, University of Pennsylvania, for training in economic theory and econometrics at the University of Pennsylvania

GREGORY URBAN, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of Chicago, for postdoctoral training in mathematics and the philosophy of science at the University of Chicago

STANLEY S. WASSERMAN, Ph.D. candidate in statistics, Harvard University, for postdoctoral study of sociology and political science at Carnegie–Mellon University

International Doctoral Research Fellowships

AFRICA

ROBERT M. BAUM, Ph.D. candidate in history, Yale University, for research in Senegal on belief and value change among the Diola-Esulalu in 19th and 20th century Senegambia.

MARC H. DAWSON, Ph.D. candidate in history, University of Wisconsin, for research in Kenya on changing patterns of epidemic diseases and their social consequences, 1880–1920

JANET J. EWALD, Ph.D. candidate in history, University of Wisconsin, for research in the Sudan on a history of political and religious leadership in the Nuba mountains, 1750–1925

DANIEL W. KOPS, JR., Ph.D. candidate in city and regional planning, Cornell University, for research in Senegal on the role of small towns in regional change

DAVID R. MASSEY, Ph.D. candidate in geography, Boston University, for research in Botswana on the effect of international labor migration on rural development

ELIAS N. SAAD, Ph.D. candidate in history, Northwestern University, for research in Mali on the role of Muslim scholars and notables in Timbuktu, 1400–1900

CONNIE L. STEPHENS, Ph.D. candidate in African languages and literature, University of Wisconsin, for research in Niger and Nigeria on the performance of Hausa *Tatsuniya* oral narratives

DENNIS TULLY, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of Washington, for research in Ethiopia on indigenous institutions for the cooperative use of labor and capital among the Ari

ASIA

China and Inner Asia

PETER K. BOL, Ph.D. candidate in East Asian studies, Princeton University, for research in Kyoto on the transformation of learned elite culture in 11th century China

JAMES LEE, Ph.D. candidate in Chinese history, University of Chicago, for research in Hong Kong, Osaka, Kyoto, Tokyo, and the People's Republic of China on the expansion and consolida-

tion of China's southern frontier from the 4th century B.C. to the 18th century A.D.

PETER C. PERDUE, Ph.D. candidate in history, Harvard University, for research in Tokyo and Taipei on population movements and social conflict in 18th century China and Japan

MARSHA S. WEIDNER, Ph.D. candidate in the history of art, University of California, Berkeley, for research in Tokyo and Taipei on painting and patronage at the Mongol court of China, 1260–1368

ROBERT P. WELLER, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, The Johns Hopkins University, for research in Taipei and Sanhsia on unity and diversity in the religion of Taiwan

Northeast Asia

GINA L. BARNES, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of Michigan, for research in Japan on the socioeconomic development of the Nara basin, 300–550 A.D.

SHELDON M. GARON, Ph.D. candidate in history, Yale University, for research in Japan on political parties and party government, 1927–1932

VAN C. GESSEL, Ph.D. candidate in East Asian languages and cultures, Columbia University, for research in Japan on a group of postwar Japanese novelists known as the *Dai-san no shinjin*

MARIBETH GRAYBILL, Ph.D. candidate in the history of art, University of Michigan, for research in Japan on *kasen-e*, the tradition of poet portraiture during the Kamakura and Muromachi periods (c. 1200–1550)

LEONARD H. LYNN, Ph.D. candidate in sociology, University of Michigan, for research in Japan on the diffusion of a major technological innovation in the Japanese and United States steel industries

MICHAEL ROBINSON, Ph.D. candidate in history, University of Washington, for research in Tokyo on the search for national identity during the Korean Enlightenment and cultural movement, 1900–1927

GENEVIEVE J. SHULICK, Ph.D. candidate in political science, University of Washington, for research in Japan on the public corporation in the postwar period

PRESCOTT B. WINTER, Ph.D. candidate in history, Stanford University, for research in Japan on language, knowledge, and institutions in Tokugawa Japan

South Asia

STUART H. BLACKBURN, Ph.D. candidate in South and Southeast Asian languages and literature, University of California, Berkeley, for research in India and the United Kingdom on the character and concept of the Tamil folk hero

WARREN EDWARD FUSFELD, Ph.D. candidate in history, University of Pennsylvania, for research in Pakistan, India, and the United Kingdom on Islamic religious change during the colonial period

CATHERINE HERBERT HOWELL, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of Virginia, for research in India on Hindu belief and practice among urban, educated women in Delhi

DURGA PRASHAD OJHA, Ph.D. candidate in city and regional planning, Cornell University, for research in Nepal on planned versus spontaneous land settlement in the Terai

GLORIA GOODWIN RAHEJA, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of Chicago, for research in India on concepts of person and social relatedness in western Uttar Pradesh

Southeast Asia

G. CARTER BENTLEY, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of Washington, for language training and research in the Philippines on legal pluralism and Muslim ethnicity

JOHN BOWEN, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of Chicago, for language training and research in Indonesia and the Netherlands on structure and tradition in the Gayo Highlands, Sumatra

WARD KEELER, Ph.D. candidate in social thought, University of Chicago, for research in Indonesia on the Javanese shadow theatre

PAUL M. TAYLOR, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, Yale University, for research in Indonesia on subsistence strategies in a Moluccan fishing community

JULIAN K. WHEATLEY, Ph.D. candidate in linguistics, University of California, Berkeley, for research in the United Kingdom and in Burma or Thailand on Burmese grammar

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

JANET M. CHERNELA, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, Columbia University, for research in Colombia on unilineal descent and resource allocation

BRIAN D. DILLON, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, for research in Guatemala on the role of economic and prestige factors on the Classic Maya frontier

RICHARD M. ESTRADA, Ph.D. candidate in history, University of Chicago, for research in Mexico on the social origins of the Mexican revolution in Western Chihuahua, 1900–1920

INGE MARIA HARMAN, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, Cornell University, for research in Bolivia on the organization of obligation among the Yura of the South Central Bolivian Andes

TERRY LYNN KARL, Ph.D. candidate in political science, Stanford University, for research in Venezuela on the uses of petroleum revenues

THOMAS FREDERICK LOVE, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of California, Davis, for research in Peru on the effects of capitalization on land tenure in Arequipa

JOHN LUCY, Ph.D. candidate in human development, University of Chicago, for research in Mexico on the conceptualization of space and causality among the Yucatec Maya

SCOTT V. PARRIS, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, The Johns Hopkins University, for research in Colombia on the patterns and consequences of migration from two Colombian cities to the New York metropolitan area

REBECCA J. SCOTT, Ph.D. candidate in history, Princeton University, for research in Spain and Cuba on the transition from slave to free labor in Cuba, 1868–1898

JUDITH SEEGER, Ph.D. candidate in Romance languages and litera-

ture, University of Chicago, for research in Brazil on tradition and creativity in Brazilian oral ballads

RICHARD WAYNE SLATTA, Ph.D. candidate in history, University of Texas, for research in Argentina on the gaucho of Buenos Aires Province, 1860–1914

DONALD L. WYMAN, Ph.D. candidate in history, Harvard University, for research in Mexico on the formation of Mexican public policy, 1929–1946

NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

SCOTT ATRAN, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, Columbia University, for research in Damascus on the social organization of Druze life

MARK F. DYER, Ph.D. candidate in history, Boston University, for research in Paris, London, and Tunis on trans-Saharan merchants of Tunisia and Tripolitania, 1759–1870

ROSE W. HABERER, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, Purdue University, for research in Israel on the status, power, and influence of women in an Arab village

MARY E. HOOGLUND, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, State University of New York, Binghamton, for research in Iran on the social organization of credit relations in rural Iran

LAURENCE O. MICHALAK, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, for research in Tunisia on markets and socioeconomic change in rural Tunisia

KRISTINA NELSON, Ph.D. candidate in Near Eastern studies, University of California, Berkeley, for research in Cairo on styles of Koranic recitation

EHUD TOLEDANO, Ph.D. candidate in social history, Princeton University, for research in London and Turkey on slavery and its abolition in the Ottoman empire in the 19th century

WILLIAM C. YOUNG, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles, for research in the Sudan on the voluntary settlement of nomads

WESTERN EUROPE

JUDITH M. BENNETT, Ph.D. candidate in medieval studies, University of Toronto, for research in the United Kingdom on family life and village society in three villages in the 14th and 15th centuries

EDWARD G. BERENSON, Ph.D. candidate in history, University of Rochester, for research in France on democratic-socialist politics and popular culture in rural southern France, 1848–1851

NANCY G. BERMEO, Ph.D. candidate in political science, Yale University, for research in Portugal on the establishment of structures for worker participation

FRANCES GOUDA, Ph.D. candidate in history, University of Washington, for research in the Netherlands and in France on public policy concerning poverty in the first half of the 19th century

PETER F. HAYES, Ph.D. candidate in history, Yale University, for research in West Germany on I. G. Farben and the Third Reich

KATHLEEN E. KILLORIN, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of New Mexico, for research in Spain on class stratification and role adaptations of urban women

NED L. LANDSMAN, Ph.D. candidate in history, University of Pennsylvania, for research in the United Kingdom and the United States on community life in Scottish villages, 1680–1750

ROBERT C. LIEBMAN, Ph.D. candidate in sociology, University of Michigan, for research in France on collective action among artisans and industrial workers in Lyon, 1830–1872

GARY W. MCDONOGH, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, The Johns Hopkins University, for research in Spain on the Barcelona commercial–industrial elite since the late 18th century

ROBERT G. MOELLER, Ph.D. candidate in history, University of California, Berkeley, for research in West Germany on peasants, pressure groups, and economic development in the Rhineland and Westphalia, 1896–1929

KATHLEEN M. PEARLE, Ph.D. candidate in history, State University of New York, Stony Brook, for research in West Germany on charitable organizations and poor relief in the German Empire, 1873–1914

THOMAS R. PECK, Ph.D. candidate in history, Ohio State University, for research in the United Kingdom on the demographic history of Middleton during industrialization

LON L. PETERS, Ph.D. candidate in economics, Yale University, for research in West Germany on cartels and organizational innovation, 1871–1914

JEREMIAH M. RIEMER, Ph.D. candidate in government, Cornell University, for research in West Germany on the conflict between monetary stability and social reform, 1966–1976

BEATE K. SCHEMPP, Ph.D. candidate in history, University of Pittsburgh, for research in West Germany on family life in the Neckar valley in the late 18th and 19th centuries

BARBARA E. SCHMITTER, Ph.D. candidate in sociology, University of Chicago, for research in West Germany and Switzerland on foreign workers and the political sociology of emergent immigrant societies

FRANCES A. WHITE, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of Wisconsin, for research in Portugal and the United States on the impact of emigration on the community of origin of emigrants

THOMAS M. WILSON, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, City University of New York, for research in Ireland on the application of the European Community's common agricultural policy in an eastern Irish county

ALISON E. WOODWARD, Ph.D. candidate in sociology, University of California, Berkeley, for research in Sweden on social life in the new community of Farsta

Grants to Minority Scholars for Research on Racism and Other Social Factors in Mental Health

AUBREY W. BONNETT, assistant professor of sociology, Hunter College, City University of New York, and

FRANK L. DOUGLAS, 4th year medical student, Cornell Medical College, for research on the psycho–social adaptation of Black medical students

BRUCE R. HARE, assistant professor of educational psychology, University of Illinois, for research on sociocultural variations in adolescent self-concept

DAVID E. LOPEZ, assistant professor of sociology, University of California, Los Angeles, for research on the relationship of bilingualism to social status and discrimination among Chicanos

MARGARITA B. MELVILLE, assistant professor of anthropology, University of Houston, for research on migration and mental health among Mexican-American women

GEORGE F. RIVERA, JR., assistant professor of sociology, University of Colorado, for research on differential family adjustment patterns in endogamous and exogamous marriages of Chicanos in an Eastern metropolis

RICHARD R. SCOTT, assistant professor of psychology, University of Florida, for research on factors related to the achievements of Black educators

ROLAND M. SMITH, assistant professor of history, Carnegie–Mellon University, for research on caste, class, and society on the Southwestern frontier, 1850–1880 (extension of 1976 award)

Grants Awarded by Foreign Area Committees

AFRICA

WILLIAM E. ARENS, associate professor of anthropology, State University of New York, Stony Brook, for research in the Sudan on the history and symbolism of the divine kingship of the Shilluk

SANDRA T. BARNES, assistant professor of anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, for research in the United States on comparative urban politics in sub-Saharan Africa

BERYL L. BELLMAN, assistant professor of sociology, University of California, San Diego, for research in Liberia on the initiation ceremonies and bush school organization of the Poro secret society

LOUIS BRENNER, adjunct professor of history, Boston University, for research in Mali on concepts and methods of human development in Islamic mystical education

LINA M. FRUZETTI, assistant professor of anthropology, Brown University, for research in the Sudan on the effects of social, economic, and political change in Sudanese native courts and customary law

WALTON R. JOHNSON, associate professor and chairman of Africana studies, Livingston College, Rutgers University, for research in Lesotho and Umtata on European integration in the Transkei

LANSINÉ KABA, associate professor of history, University of Minnesota, for research in Senegal and Mali on political and socioeconomic change in the Western Sudan from the Moroccan invasion of 1591 to the French conquest in 1894

IVAN KARP, assistant professor of anthropology, Indiana University, for research in Kenya on the epidemiology of spirit possession among Iteso women

BONNIE B. KELLER, visiting assistant professor of African studies, University of Illinois, for archival research in the United States on the perceptions and strategies of Zambian townswomen in their relationships with men

DANIEL P. KUNENE, professor of African languages and literature, University of Wisconsin, for research in Lesotho on the role of the newspaper *Leselinyana la Lesotho* in promoting literacy and literary creativity

BERNTH LINDFORS, professor of English and African literature, University of Texas, for research in Tanzania and Kenya on the forms of popular literature which have been produced in English

JOSEPH C. MILLER, associate professor of history, University of Virginia, for research in Angola, Brazil, and Portugal on the Portuguese slave trade in the southern Atlantic, 1760–1830

JAMES H. MITTELMAN, assistant professor of political science, Columbia University, for research in Mozambique and Tanzania on problems of the transition to socialism

CLAIRE C. ROBERTSON, assistant professor of history, State University of New York, Oswego, for research in Ghana on women and the family in Kaneshie and Accra

CAROL M. SCOTTON, associate professor of linguistics, Michigan State University, for research in Kenya on the factors influencing a person's choice among different syles in a language or among different languages

WILLIAM S. SIMMONS, associate professor of anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, for research in Senegal on social and economic changes resulting from Islamic conversion

SHARIFA ZAWAWI, assistant professor of classical languages and Hebrew, City College, City University of New York, for research in Kenya and Tanzania on the historical development of Swahili, 1833–1963

CHINA

For Research on Contemporary and Republican China

ALFRED H. BLOOM, assistant professor of linguistics and psychology, Swarthmore College, for research in Taipei, Hong Kong, and the United States on the impact of linguistic structures on cognition in Chinese and English

KENNETH E. FOLSOM, associate professor of history, University of Maryland, for research on grass roots revolutionary education and political indoctrination in China during the years 1921–1927

BERNARD GALLIN, professor of anthropology, Michigan State University, for research on the effects of migration on socioeconomic change and development in rural Taiwan

KAI-YU HSU, professor of comparative literature, San Francisco State University, for research on an intellectual biography of a modern Chinese poet, Wen I-to (1899–1946)

ANDREW J. NATHAN, associate professor of political science, Columbia University, for research on the modernization of China's political community, 1895–1919

SHOU-HSIN TENG, associate professor of Chinese linguistics, University of Massachusetts, for research on syntactic structures of Amoy (also supported by the Committee on Studies of Chinese Civilization of the American Council of Learned Societies)

JAMES L. WATSON, lecturer in Asian anthropology, University of London, for research on dominance and hierarchy in a Chinese lineage parish

For Research on the Economy of China

SHANNON R. BROWN, assistant professor of economics, University of Maryland, Baltimore County, for research on the transfer of technology to China in the 19th century

BRUCE L. REYNOLDS, assistant professor of economics, Union College, for research on economic planning in China, 1949–1975

YEH-CHIEN WANG, associate professor of history, Kent State University, for research on money and prices in China, 1644–1937

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

For Advanced Training in Chinese Studies

TRAINING IN EAST ASIA

BARRY B. BLAKELEY, associate professor of Asian studies, Seton Hall University, for the study of modern Chinese

JOSEPH W. ESHERICK, associate professor of history, University of Oregon, for the study of Japanese

RONALD G. KNAPP, associate professor of geography, State University of New York, College at New Paltz, for the study of classical Chinese

NICHOLAS R. LARDY, assistant professor of economics, Yale University, for the study of modern Chinese

JEFFREY F. MEYER, assistant professor of religious studies, University of North Carolina, Charlotte, for the study of classical and modern Chinese

AXEL H. SCHUESSLER, assistant professor of history, Wartburg College, for the study of modern Chinese

INTERNSHIPS

WELLINGTON K. K. CHAN, assistant professor of history, Occidental College, for the study of economic theory and history at Harvard University

DENNIS L. CHINN, assistant professor, Food Research Institute, Stanford University, for the study of Chinese economics, politics, and society at Harvard University

STEPHEN M. OLSEN, assistant professor of sociology, Stanford University, for the study of urban development in contemporary China at the University of California, Berkeley

EAST EUROPE

For Research

JANET BYRON, assistant professor of linguistics, Cleveland State University: The use of two standard dialects among the Albanians of Yugoslavia

LINDA DÉGH, professor of folklore, Indiana University: The image of the Old Country: Ethnicity of Hungarian-Americans

ROBERT J. DONIA, lecturer in Balkan and East European history, University of Michigan: Nationalism in the South Slav lands

JOHN O. IATRIDES, professor of political science, Southern Connecticut State College: The United States and Greece, 1945–1955

KENNETH JOWITT, associate professor of political science, University of California, Berkeley: Party domination and national integration in Communist regimes

JOHN J. KULCZYCKI, senior research fellow, Institute on East Central Europe, Columbia University: Polish emigration in Western Germany and France in the late 19th and early 20th centuries

NICHOLAS P. LOVRICH, assistant professor of political science, DePauw University: The return to the homeland of Yugoslav-Americans

DAVID W. PAUL, assistant professor of political science, University of Washington: Social backgrounds to the development of Slovak politics, 1890–1914

RICHARD D. PORTES, professor of economics, University of London: The macroeconomics of centrally planned economies

ZDENEK SALZMANN, professor of anthropology, University of Massachusetts: Czech-speaking villages in the Southeastern Romanian Banat

ALEXANDER STEPHEN, assistant professor of German, University of California, Los Angeles: The impact of the "scientific and technical revolution" on GDR literature of the 1960s

DAVID J. WELSH, professor of Slavic languages and literatures, University of Michigan: The works of Juliusz Slowacki

ZDENKO ZLATAR, visiting assistant professor of history, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle: Origins of Pan-Slavism, 1590–1640

MICHAEL ZUROWSKI, member, Institute of Historical Research, University of London: Origins of the Cold War: Britain and the climax of the Polish question

For Study of East European Languages

MICHAEL BECKERMAN, graduate student, musicology, Columbia University; Czech

FRANK A. DUBINSKAS, graduate student, anthropology, Stanford University; Serbo-Croation

JOHN P. FARRELL, associate professor of economics, Oregon State University; Czech

THEODORE K. HALDEMAN, graduate student, Romance linguistics, University of Michigan; Romanian

CARL S. HORNE, graduate student, history, Indiana University; Czech

CYNTHIA KEESAN, graduate student, Slavic linguistics, University of Michigan; Albanian

EMILY R. KLENIN, assistant professor of Slavic languages, Harvard University; Polish

MARY E. MCCORMACK, graduate student, Slavic languages, Yale University; Bulgarian

KENNETH NAYLOR, professor of Slavic linguistics, Ohio State University; MACEDONIAN

LEONARD NEWMARK, professor of linguistics, University of California, San Diego; Albanian

DEBRA N. OECHSLER, graduate student, Slavic languages, Brown University; Czech

THEOPHILUS C. PROUSIS, graduate student, history, University of Minnesota; Modern Greek

JAMES N. RONEY, graduate student, Slavic languages, Ohio State University; Polish

ALLEN A. TERHAAR, graduate student, agricultural economics, University of Wisconsin; Polish

MARY E. THEIS, graduate student, comparative literature, University of Illinois; Polish

JAPAN

GEORGE AKITA, professor of history, University of Hawaii, for research in Japan on Hoshi Tōru (1850–1901), Japan's first modern party politician

GARY D. ALLINSON, associate professor of history, University of Pittsburgh, for research in the United States on political change in suburban Tokyo

BELA GOLD, professor of industrial economics, Case–Western Reserve University, for research in Japan on the computerization of steel processes and related managerial controls

WILLIAM B. GOULD, professor of law, Stanford University, for research in Japan on labor law

PHYLLIS I. LYONS, assistant professor of Japanese literature, University of Washington, for research in Japan on the Japanese Romantic School *(Nihon romanha)* of the 1930s

DAVID R. MCCANN, visiting assistant professor of Japanese literature, Cornell University, for research in Japan on a comparative study of the structural development of modern poetry in Japan and Korea during the period 1875–1925

TERRY E. MACDOUGALL, assistant professor of government and foreign affairs, University of Virginia, for research in Japan on Asukata Ichio and postwar Japanese socialism

MARK R. PEATTIE, associate professor of history, Pennsylvania State University, for research in the United States on the Japanese colonial empire

KENNETH B. PYLE, professor of history and Asian studies, University of Washington, for research in Japan on official views of conflict and dissent in industrial society, 1918–1930

SAMUEL R. RAMSEY, assistant professor of East Asian languages and cultures, Columbia University, for research in the United States on a study of accent in the Wakayama dialect

JAY RUBIN, associate professor of Japanese literature, University of Washington, for research in the United States on the censorship of literature in the Meiji period (1868–1912)

YOSHIAKI SHIMIZU, assistant professor of history of art, University of California, Berkeley, for research in Japan on late Muromachi ink painting

RICHARD J. SMETHURST, associate professor of history, University of Pittsburgh, for research in Japan on tenancy and tenancy disputes in modern rural Japan

THOMAS C. SMITH, professor of history and comparative studies, University of California, Berkeley, for research in Japan on hierarchy and class in Tokugawa society

KOREA

JONG S. JUN, associate professor of public administration, California State University, Hayward, for research in Korea on the influence of public administration on public policy and development

YOUNG WHAN KIHL, professor of political science, Iowa State University, for research in Korea and the United States on political culture and mass–elite linkage in Korea

KICHUNG KIM, associate professor of English, San Jose State University, for research in the United States on the rise of the modern Korean novel, 1906–1918

BYONG WON LEE, assistant professor of ethnomusicology, University of Hawaii, for research in Korea on the role and status of the three strata of professional musicians

CHUNG HOON LEE, professor of economics, Miami University, for research in Korea on the causes and effects of private foreign investment in Korea

YOUNG I. LEW, associate professor of history, University of Houston, for research in the United States on the assassination of Queep Min in 1895

DAVID R. MCCANN, visiting assistant professor of Japanese literature, Cornell University, for research in Korea on a comparative study of the structural development of modern poetry in Japan and Korea during the period 1875–1925

JOHN K. WHITMORE, assistant professor of history, University of Michigan, for research in the United States on a comparative study of social structure and bureaucratic recruitment in Korea and Vietnam in the 15th century

DONG JAE YIM, assistant professor of history, Bridgewater State College, for research in the United States on the social backgrounds of the holders of the office of special counselors in Yi Dynasty Korea

KWAN HA YIM, professor of political science, Manhattanville College, for research in Korea and Japan on linkages of domestic sources of foreign policy in Korea–Japan relations

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

For Individual Research

ALICE H. AMSDEN, lecturer in economics, University of California, Irvine, for research in Colombia, Peru, and Argentina on the machine tool industry

LUIZ ALBERTO DIAS LIMA DE VIANNA BANDEIRA, researcher, University of São Paulo, for research in Brazil on Brazilian penetration into the River Plate region

CHARLES W. BERGQUIST, assistant professor of history, Duke University, for research in Argentina, Uruguay, and Chile on the relationship between increased exports and the growth of nationalism

HORACIO MANUEL BONEO, senior researcher, Center for Studies on State and Society, Buenos Aires, for research in Argentina on the state as entrepreneur in Argentina, 1963–1976

MANUEL CASANOVA-DEMARCHI, director, Institute for Latin American Integration, Buenos Aires, for research in Chile on the participation of Latin America in the establishment of the post-World War II international order

JOSÉ MANUEL DEL CASTILLO, director of scientific research, University of Santo Domingo, for research in the Dominican Republic on the sugar cane industry and the labor force, 1870–1930

PETER LOUIS EISENBERG, professor of history, University of Campinas, for research in Brazil on the formation of a rural proletariat, 1850–1888

PHILIP JOHN FOSTER, professor of education, University of Chicago, for research in Jamaica on university education and occupational attainment in the West Indies

MERILEE SERRILL GRINDLE, assistant professor of political science, Wellesley College, for research in Colombia on policy implementation and agrarian reform

JAMES HOWE, assistant professor of anthropology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for research in Panama on the political activities of the San Blas Cuna

FRIEDRICH KATZ professor of history, University of Chicago, for research in Mexico on Pancho Villa and the Mexican revolution

KENNETH FRANKLIN KIPLE, assistant professor of history, Bowling Green State University, for research in Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Barbados, Colombia, and Brazil on disease among slave populations

LUIS MACADAR, director, Center for Economic Research, Montevideo, for research in Uruguay on employment during a period of economic transition

JOHN DANHOUSE MARTZ, professor of political science, University of North Carolina, for research in Ecuador on patterns of conflict and bargaining in oil politics

PATRICIO MELLER, researcher in economics, Corporation on Economic Research on Latin America, Santiago, for research in Chile on determinants of the level and composition of employment in the Latin American manufacturing sector

FREDERICK MCKINLEY NUNN, professor of history, Portland State University, for research in England on European military professionalism in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Peru, 1890–1940

GABRIEL PENCO PALMA, Latin American research fellow, Institute of Latin American Studies, University of London, for research in England on the role of the state in Chilean industrialization, 1930–1950

JOHN CROTHERS POLLOCK, assistant professor of political science, Rutgers University, for research in the United States and South America on the depiction by the mass media of political change in Latin America

SASKIA SASSEN-KOOB, assistant professor of sociology, Queens College, City University of New York, for research in the United States and Venezuela on the role of labor immigration in the economic development of Venezuela

LARS GUSTAV SCHOULTZ, associate professor of political science, Miami University, for research in the United States on human rights and United States policy toward Latin America

JOSÉ SERRA, researcher, Institute for Advanced Study (Princeton, New Jersey), for research in the United States on the economic bases of authoritarian regimes in Latin America

HORACIO ARMANDO SORMANI, director, Center for Regional Studies of Northeastern Argentina, Resistencia, for research in Argentina on class conflict and land distribution in Northern Argentina

SAÚL SOSNOWSKI, professor of Latin American literature, University of Maryland, for research in Mexico on conflict, contradictions, and resolutions in the contemporary works of Jewish Argentinian writers

JAMES MOUNSEY TAGGART, assistant professor of anthropology, Franklin and Marshall College, for research in Mexico on oral tradition among the Nahaut Indians

ENRIQUE TANDETER, associate member, Institute of Latin American Studies, University of London, for research in England on the determination of prices in 18th century South America

RONALD GEORGE WATERBURY, associate professor of anthropology, Queens College, City University of New York, for research in Mexico on modernization in a peasant community

JOHN WOMACK, JR., professor of history, Harvard University, for research in Mexico on the Moctezuma Brewery and its workers, 1896–1940

REINER TOM ZUIDEMA, professor of anthropology, University of Illinois, for research in Peru on the Andean calendar (modern and Incaic) in the Cuzco Valley

For Collaborative Research

PEDRO CARVALHO DE MELLO, director of research, Brazilian Institute of Capital Markets, Rio de Janeiro, and

ROBERT W. SLENES, assistant professor of history, University of Colorado, for research in Brazil on slavery in the coffee regions of Brazil, 1850–1888

MARYSA NAVARRO, associate professor of history, Dartmouth college, and

CATALINA HAYDÉE WAINERMAN, associate researcher, Center for Population Studies, Buenos Aires, for research in Argentina on the ideology of the female labor force

NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

ERVAND ABRAHAMIAN, assistant professor of history, Baruch College, City University of New York, for research on changes in the social bases of politics in Iran since the late 19th century

MICHAEL E. BONINE, assistant professor of Oriental studies, Uni-

versity of Arizona, for geographical research on the commercial districts of Yazd, Iran

MEIR M. BRAVMANN, adjunct professor of ancient Semitics, Columbia University, for research on the Arabic dialect of the Jews of Baghdad

FRANK M. CLOVER, III, associate professor of history and classics, University of Wisconsin, for research on the rise of Islam in the central and western Mediterranean

MARK R. COHEN, assistant professor of Near Eastern studies, Princeton University, for research on Jewish self-government in medieval Islamic Egypt

BRIDGET CONNELLY, Ph.D. in comparative literature, University of California, Berkeley, for research on oral Arabic folk narratives

RODERIC H. DAVIDSON, professor of European history, George Washington University, for research on the relations of the Ottoman Empire with the great powers of Europe, 1856–1889

DAVID M. HART, M. A. in anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, for comparative research in Morocco and Pakistan on the part played by tribal systems in social change

R. STEPHEN HUMPHREYS, visiting assistant professor of history, University of Chicago, for research on concepts of change and causation in medieval Arabic historiography before Ibn Khaldūn (extension of 1976 award)

JACOB LASSNER, professor of Near Eastern and Asian studies, Wayne State University, for a study of the relationships between the Abbasid ruling family and its clients in the first century of its rule

RUDI P. LINDNER, assistant professor of history, Tufts University, for research on Anatolian nomads under Ottoman rule in the 16th century

NATALIE K. MOYLE, assistant professor of Slavic languages and literature, University of Virginia, for research on the Turkish popular novel as a transition from folklore to literature

GUITY NASHAT, research associate in history, University of Chicago, for research on the relationships between the commercial development of Tabriz and the Iranian constitutional movement

HOWARD A. REED, professor of history, University of Connecticut, for research on early 19th century Ottoman reform

THOMAS M. RICKS, assistant professor of history, Georgetown University, for research on landlords and peasants in 18th century Iran

NORMAN A. STILLMAN, associate professor of history and Arabic, State University of New York, Binghamton, for research on the economic and diplomatic history of Morocco in the late 18th century

SOUTH ASIA

RICHARD B. BARNETT, assistant professor of history, University of Virginia, for research in London on regional autonomy and political change in 18th century Hyderabad, India

PAUL R. BRASS, professor of political science and South Asian studies, University of Washington, for research in London on the political consequences of the transfer of agricultural technology in north India

RICHARD M. EMERSON, professor of sociology, University of Washington, for research in Pakistan on the Raja of Khapalu—a study of traditional authority in patrimonial rule, 1400–1972

ROBERT ERIC FRYKENBERG, professor of history and Asian studies, University of Wisconsin, for research in London and the United States on religious and social conflict in south India, 1790–1860

PAUL G. HIEBERT, associate professor of anthropology, University of Washington, for research on religious fairs and regional social structure in Andhra Pradesh, India

DONALD L. HOROWITZ, senior fellow, Research Institute on Immigration and Ethnic Studies, The Smithsonian Institution, for research in England on coup theories, ethnic structure, and the motives of military officers in Sri Lanka in 1962

KAREN B. LEONARD, assistant professor of history, University of California, Irvine, for research on kinship and social mobility in modern India

SUSAN J. LEWANDOWSKI, assistant professor of history, Amherst College, for research in London on the social history of Madras from 1850 to the present

NORMAN UPHOFF, associate professor of government, Cornell University, for research in Sri Lanka on the political economy of equity-oriented development

SOUTHEAST ASIA

MICHAEL AUNG THWIN, Ann Arbor, Michigan, for historical research on Burmese kingship

DANIEL F. DOEPPERS, associate professor of geography, University of Wisconsin, for research in the Philippines on neighborhood-forming processes and intraurban migration.

MASON C. HOADLEY, guest lecturer in history, Gothenburg University, for research in Indonesia on precolonial Javanese land tenure and administration

THOMAS M. KIEFER, visiting associate professor of anthropology, University of New Mexico, for research on folk Islam in the Philippines

HERMANN KULKE, lecturer in history, University of Heidelberg, for research in Indonesia on state formation in early East Java

RICHARD A. O'CONNOR, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, Cornell University, for research in Thailand on urbanism from the Fifth Reign to the present

JOSÉ ROCAMORA, staff, Indonesia Resource Center, for research on authoritarianism in Southeast Asia

CHAI-ANAN SAMUDAVANIJA, professor of political science, Chulalongkorn University, for research on political conflict in Thailand

WILLIAM HENRY SCOTT, lecturer in history, University of the Philippines, for research in the Philippines on social patterns in the un-Hispanized regions

DONALD K. SWEARER, professor of religion, Swarthmore College, for research on the history, practices, and teachings of northern Thai Buddhism

SOVIET UNION

STEVEN J. BROYDE, assistant professor of Russian, Amherst College: The later poetry of Osip Mandelstam

EDYTHE C. HABER, visiting assistant professor of Russian, Brandeis University: The narrative prose of Mikhail Bulgakov

ELIZABETH HENDERSON, assistant professor of Russian, Boston University: The political art of the Left Front, 1917–1930

CHRISTOPHER D. JONES, assistant professor of political science, Marquette University: Soviet hegemony in East Europe

ARON J. KATSENELINBOIGEN, visiting lecturer in economics, University of Pennsylvania: Vertical and horizontal mechanisms in the Soviet economy

DIANE P. KOENKER, assistant professor of history, Temple University: The role of Moscow's urban working classes in the 1917 Revolution

ARNO LIIVAK, professor of law, Rutgers University: The Estonian Workers Commune, 1917–1919

MICHAEL P. SACKS, assistant professor of sociology, Trinity College: The influence of age, sex and nationality on labor force composition, 1939–1970

PETER H. SOLOMON, Jr., associate professor of political economy, University of Toronto: The politics of Soviet penal policy, 1925–1932

DINA R. SPECHLER, lecturer in political science, Tel Aviv University: The politics of permitted dissent

Publications 1976–77

The publications listed on the following pages were issued mainly from October 1, 1976 through September 30, 1977 as the result of activities of committees or projects of the Council. The list does not include publications by fellows or by recipients of grants for individual research under the Council's own programs or under programs that it sponsors jointly with the American Council of Learned Societies. A separate consolidated list of publications by staff members is included at the end.

Except for materials published by the Council itself, the entries in this list of publications may be obtained directly from the listed publishers.

BLANCO, JOAQUÍN. *Crónica de la Poesía Mexicana.* Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico: Departamento de Bellas Artes del Gobierno de Jalisco, 1976. Papers prepared under the auspices of the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies' project on Mexican literature in the 20th century.

BRIM, ORVILLE G., JR. "Life-span Development of the Theory of Oneself: Implications for Child Development." *Advances in Child Development and Behavior.* New York: Academic Press, 1976, pages 241–251. Prepared in connection with the work of the Committee on Work and Personality in the Middle Years.

BULLOCK, MARY BROWN. "Scholarly Exchanges with China." *Items*, 31 (1/2): 3–5, March/June 1977. Report on the work of the Joint Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China.

BUTLER, THOMAS, editor. *Bulgaria Past and Present: Studies in History, Literature, Economics, Music, Sociology, Folklore and Linguistics.* Columbus, Ohio: American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, 1976. Proceedings of the First International Conference on Bulgarian Studies, held at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, May 3–5, 1973, in connection with the work of the Joint Committee on Eastern Europe.

CONVERSE, PHILIP E. *The Dynamics of Party Support: Cohort-Analyzing Party Identification.* Sage Library of Social Research, Volume 35. Beverly Hills: Sage Publications, 1976. Prepared in connection with the work of the Center for Coordination of Research on Social Indicators.

CORRADI, JUAN EUGENIO. "Textures Approaching Society, Ideology, Literature." *Ideologies and Literature*, 1 (2): 5–21, 1977. Prepared in connection with the work of the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies.

CORTÉS-CONDE, ROBERTO, LOUIS WOLF GOODMAN, AND STANLEY J. STEIN. "The Economic History of Latin America." *Items*, 31 (1/2): 7–10, March/June 1977. Report on the completion of a major project of the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies.

CORTÉS-CONDE, ROBERTO, AND STANLEY J. STEIN, editors. *Latin America: A Guide to Economic History, 1830–1930.* Berkeley: University of California Press, 1977. Product of the work of the Subcommittee on Economic History Project of the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies.

DERNBERGER, ROBERT F. "The Relevance of China's Development Experience for Other Developing Countries." *Items*, 31 (3): 25–34, September 1977. Report on a conference held on January 31–February 2, 1976 under the auspices of the Subcommittee on Research on the Chinese Economy of the Joint Committee on Contemporary China.

DEUTSCH, MORTON, AND HARVEY A. HORNSTEIN, editors. *Applying Social Psychology: Implications for Research, Practice, and Training.* Hillsdale, New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 1975. From a conference sponsored in 1973 by the former Committee on Transnational Social Psychology (1964–74).

FERNANDEZ, JAMES W. "African Cultural Transformations." *Items*, 31(1/2): 10–14, March/June 1977. A report on a workshop held in May 1976 and sponsored by the Joint Committee on African Studies.

FIENBERG, STEPHEN E., KINLEY LARNTZ, AND ALBERT J. REISS, JR. "Redesigning the Kansas City Preventive Patrol Experiment." *Evaluation*, 3: 124–31, 1976. Product of the work of the Center for Coordination of Research on Social Indicators.

FINGAR, THOMAS, with the assistance of DAVID BACHMAN. *China's Energy Policies and Resource Development*. Stanford, California: U.S.–China Relations Program, 1977. Report on a seminar held on June 2–3, 1976, cosponsored by the Joint Committee on Contemporary China and the Rockefeller Foundation.

FITZGERALD, ANNE, AND CHARLES P. SLICHTER, editors. *Solid State Physics in China*. Washington: National Academy of Sciences, 1976. Published under the auspices of the Joint Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China.

FRANCO, JEAN. "The Crisis of the Liberal Imagination and the Utopia of Writing." *Ideologies and Literature*, 1 (1): 5–24, 1976–77. A paper prepared under the auspices of the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies' project on the uses of ideology in literature.

———, CARLOS BLANCO, JOSEPH SOMMERS, JOAQUÍN BLANCO, CARLOS MONSIVÁIS, AND HÉCTOR AGUILAR. *Cultura y Dependencia*. Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico: Departmento de Bellas Artes del Gobierno de Jalisco, 1976. Papers prepared under the auspices of the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies' project on Mexican literature in the 20th century.

GARRETÓN, MANUEL. *Ideology and Social Processes in Chilean Society: 1970–1973*. Santiago, Chile: Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences, 1977. Published in connection with the work of the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies.

GATI, CHARLES, editor. *The International Politics of Eastern Europe*. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1976. Published in connection with the work of the Joint Committee on Eastern Europe.

GINSBURGS, GEORGE, AND ROY U. T. KIM. *Calendar of Diplomatic Affairs: Democratic People's Republic of Korea, 1945–1975*. Moorestown, New Jersey: Symposia Press, 1977. Sponsored by the Joint Committee on Korean Studies.

GOLDMAN, MERLE, editor. *Modern Chinese Literature in the May Fourth Era*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1977. Papers from a conference on this topic held on August 26–30, 1974, sponsored by the Joint Committee on Contemporary China.

GOODMAN, LOUIS WOLF. "The Social Sciences in Cuba." *Items*, 30(4): 54–61, December 1976. Published in connection with the work of the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies.

HALL, JOHN WHITNEY, AND TAKESHI TOYODA, editors. *Japan in the Muromachi Age*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1977. Product of a conference sponsored in August 1973 by the Joint Committee on Japanese Studies.

HEGINBOTHAM, STANLEY J. "The Study of South Asian Conceptual Systems." *Items*, 31 (3): 34–36, September 1977. Report on the activities of the Joint Committee on South Asia.

HORCHLER, GABRIEL F., compiler. *Hungarian Economic Reforms: Partially Annotated Bibliography.* Hungarian Reference Shelf; New Brunswick, New Jersey: Hungarian Research Center, 1977. Published under the auspices of the Joint Committee on Eastern Europe.

HORECKY, PAUL L., chief editor, and DAVID H. KRAUS, associate editor. *East Central and Southeast Europe: A Handbook of Library and Archival Resources in North America.* Santa Barbara: Clio Press, 1976. Joint Committee on Eastern Europe Publication Series Number 3.

Insect Control in the People's Republic of China. Washington: National Academy of Sciences, 1977. Published under the auspices of the Joint Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China.

Japanese Language Studies in the United States. New York: Social Science Research Council, 1976. The final report of the Subcommittee on Japanese Language Training Study of the Joint Committee on Japanese Studies.

KLEIN, LAWRENCE R. "Project LINK in 1976." *Items*, 31 (1/2): 5–7, March/June 1977. Published in connection with the work of the Committee on Economic Stability and Growth.

LENCEK, RADO L., and THOMAS F. MAGNER, editors. "The Dilemma of the Melting Pot: The Case of the South Slavic Languages." *General Linguistics*, 16 (2–3): 59–186, 1976. Also published as a separate volume with the same title, as listed in last year's *Annual Report.* Papers presented at the Michael Pupin Symposium, October 5–6, 1974, sponsored by the School of International Affairs, Columbia University. Prepared under the auspices of the Joint Committee on Eastern Europe.

LI, VICTOR H., editor. *Law and Politics in China's Foreign Trade.* Seattle, Washington: University of Washington Press, 1977. Papers from a conference on this topic held on September 13–17, 1971, sponsored by the Subcommittee on Chinese Law of the Joint Committee on Contemporary China.

MARDIN, ŞERIF, and I. WILLIAM ZARTMAN. "Ottoman Turkey and the Maghreb in the 19th and 20th Centuries." *Items*, 30 (4): 61–66, December 1976. Report on a conference held in Turkey in May 1975 and sponsored by the Joint Committee on the Near and Middle East.

MESA-LAGO, CARMELO. *Modelos de Seguridad Social en América Latina.* Buenos Aires: Interamerican Planning Society, 1977. Result of an Interamerican Collaborative Research Training Seminar held in Mexico City in 1975, sponsored by the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies.

———. *Social Security in Latin America: Pressure Groups, Stratification and Inequality.* Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1977. Result of an

Interamerican Collaborative Research Training Seminar held in Mexico City in 1975, sponsored by the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies.

MILOSZ, CZESLAW. *Utwory Poetyckie: Poems.* Ann Arbor: Michigan Slavic Publications, 1976. Introduction in English by Alexander M. Schenker. Published under the auspices of the Joint Committee on Eastern Europe.

MONSIVÁIS, CARLOS. *Amor Perdido: Ensayos Sobre Cultura Popular.* Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico: Departamento de Bellas Artes del Gobierno de Jalisco, 1976. Papers prepared under the auspices of the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies' project on Mexican literature in the 20th century.

MOSCOVICI, SERGE. *Social Influence and Social Change.* London, New York, and San Francisco: Academic Press, 1976. *European Monographs in Social Psychology*, Number 10. In part the result of an international conference on the social influence of minorities, held in 1971, sponsored by the former Committee on Transnational Social Psychology (1964–74).

PALAIS, JAMES B., AND MARGERY D. LANG, editors. *Occasional Papers on Korea*, No. 5. Seattle: University of Washington, Institute for Comparative and Foreign Area Studies, March 1977. Published for the Joint Committee on Korean Studies.

"Prediction of the Haicheng Earthquake." *EOS* (Transactions, American Geophysical Union), 58(5): 236–272, May 1977. Published under the auspices of the Joint Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China.

Pure and Applied Mathematics in the People's Republic of China. Washington: National Academy of Sciences, 1977. Published under the auspices of the Joint Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China.

"Report of the American Schistosomiasis Delegation to the People's Republic of China." *American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, 26(3): 427–462, May 1977. Published under the auspices of the Joint Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China.

Rural Small-scale Industry in the People's Republic of China. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1977. Published under the auspices of the Joint Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China.

SCALAPINO, ROBERT A., editor. *The Foreign Policy of Modern Japan.* Berkeley: University of California Press, 1977. Product of a conference sponsored by the Joint Committee on Japanese Studies, January 1974.

SKINNER, G. WILLIAM, editor. *The City in Late Imperial China.* Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1977. Papers from a conference on this topic held on August 31–September 6, 1968, sponsored by the Subcommittee on Research on the Chinese Society of the Joint Committee on Contemporary China.

SNOW, CATHERINE E., and CHARLES A. FERGUSON, editors. *Talking to Children: Language Input and Acquisition.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1977. Product of a conference sponsored by the Committee on Sociolinguistics.

THACKRAY, ARNOLD," Reflections on the Measurement of Science." *Newsletter on Science, Technology, and Human Values,* 19: 20–29, 1977. Published in connection with the work of the Subcommittee on Science Indicators of the Center for Coordination of Research on Social Indicators.

TRISKA, JAN F., and PAUL M. COCKS, editors. *Political Development in Eastern Europe.* New York: Praeger Publishers, 1977. Published in connection with the work of the Joint Committee on Eastern Europe.

VALENZUELA, ARTURO, AND ALEXANDER WILDE. "Presidential Politics and the Decline of the Chilean Congress." In Lloyd Musolf and Joel Smith, editors, *Legislatures and Political Development.* Durham: Duke University Press, 1976. Product of the activities of the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies.

VIDAL, HERNÁN. "Amalia: Melodrama y Dependencia." *Ideologies and Literature,* 1 (2): 41–69, 1977. Prepared in connection with the work of the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies.

WHITING, ALLEN S. "Chinese Foreign Policy: A Workshop Report." *Items,* 31(1/2): 1–3, March/June 1977. Report on a workshop on this topic held on August 12–14, 1976, sponsored by the Joint Committee on Contemporary China.

SERIALS

Social Science Research Council Items, Vol. 30, No. 4, December 1976; Vol. 31, Nos. 1/2, 3, March/June, September 1977.

Social Indicators Newsletter, No. 11, April 1977. Published by the Center for Coordination of Research on Social Indicators.

China Exchange Newsletter, Vol. 4, Nos. 5–6, October, December 1976; Vol. 5, Nos. 1–5, February, April, June, August, October 1977. Published by the Joint Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China.

STAFF PUBLICATIONS (*October 1, 1976–September 30, 1977*)

This is a consolidated list of publications by staff members during the year. Some were prepared as part of the Council's program, while others reflect the independent professional interests of the staff.

GOODMAN, LOUIS WOLF. "The Social Sciences in Cuba." *Items*, 30(4): 54–61, December 1976.

———(coauthored with ROBERTO CORTÉS-CONDE and STANLEY J. STEIN). "The Economic History of Latin America." *Items*, 31 (1/2): 7–10, March/June 1977.

MILLER, ROBERTA BALSTAD. "Transportation Innovation and Regional Development: The Case of the Erie Canal." In Joel Tarr, editor, *Retrospective Technology Assessment—1976*. San Francisco: San Francisco Press, 1977, pages 75–87.

SEIDMAN, DAVID. "The Politics and Economics of Pharmaceutical Regulation." In John A. Gardiner, editor, *Public Law and Public Policy*. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1977, pages 177–203.

———. "The Politics of Policy Analysis: Protection or Overprotection in Drug Regulation." *Regulation*, 1(1): 22–37, July/August 1977.

SHELDON, ELEANOR BERNERT, AND DAVID JENNESS. "Complexity of Sex Comparisons." In Samuel Messick and Associates, *Individuality in Learning*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1976, pages 120–125.

SILLS, DAVID L. "Publication of an Index to the Reports of the Commission on Population Growth." *Population Index*, 42 (1): 6–8, January 1976.

———. "Paul Lazarsfeld . . . 'He Taught Us What Sociology Is—or Should Be'." *Columbia Today*, 41–42, December 1976.

———. "Foreword." In Chia-ling Kuo, *Social and Political Change in New York's Chinatown: The Role of Voluntary Associations*. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1977.

SZANTON, DAVID L. (coauthored with GEORGE M. GUTHRIE). "Folk Diagnosis and Treatment of Schizophrenia: Bargaining with the Spirits in the Philippines." In William P. Lebra, editor, *Culture-Bound Syndromes, Ethnopsychiatry, and Alternate Therapies*. Honolulu: University Press of Hawaii, 1976, pages 147–63.

Financial Statements

Accountants' Report

The Board of Directors
Social Science Research Council:

We have examined the balance sheet of Social Science Research Council as of June 30, 1977, and the related statement of support, revenue and expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the aforementioned financial statements present fairly the financial position of Social Science Research Council at June 30, 1977, and the results of its operations and the changes in fund balances for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting priniciples applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year. Supplementary data contained in Schedules 1 through 4 have been subjected to the same auditing procedures and, in our opinion, are stated fairly in all material respects when considered in conjunction with the financial statements taken as a whole.

Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.

New York, N.Y.
August 19, 1977

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

BALANCE SHEET

JUNE 30, 1977

ASSETS	
Current funds:	
Unrestricted:	
Cash	
Certificates of deposit and other interest-bearing deposits	
Receivables:	
Grants	
Accrued interest	
Other	
Investments designated as sustaining fund, at cost (quoted market value—$3,403,680)	
Total unrestricted	
Restricted:	
Cash	
Certificates of deposit and other interest-bearing deposits	
Marketable securities (foreign area) at cost (quoted market value—$1,014,894)	
Receivables:	
Grants	
Accrued interest	
Other	
Prepaid expenses	
Total restricted	
Total current funds	

LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	
Current funds:	
Unrestricted:	
Accounts payable (note 4)	
Grants applicable to future years	
Lease deposits	
Fund balances:	
Designated for sustaining fund purposes	
Undesignated, available for general activities	
Total unrestricted	
Restricted:	
Accounts payable	
Awards payable	
Fund balances	
Total restricted	
Total current funds	

See accompanying note to financial statements.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

STATEMENT OF SUPPORT, REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1977

	Current funds				Total all funds
	Unrestricted				
	General	Sustaining	Total	Restricted	
Support and revenue:					
Grants and contracts					
50th Anniversary Drive					
Investment income, net					
Overhead allowances on grants and contracts					
Net gain (loss) on securities transactions					
Other					
Total support and revenue					
Expenditures:					
Programs and projects					
Program planning					
General administration					
Total expenditures					
Excess of support and revenue over expenditures					
Other changes in fund balances—unexpended funds returned to donor					
Fund balances:					
Beginning of year					
End of year					

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

SCHEDULE 1

SCHEDULE OF UNRESTRICTED (SUSTAINING) FUND INVESTMENTS
JUNE 30, 1977

Description	Face value or number of shares	Cost	Market value
Bonds:			
Bank of New York Inc. deb. conv. 6.25% 9/1/94			
General Telephone & Electronics Corp. sub. deb. conv. 5.25% 9/15/96			
Household Finance Corp. deb. 8.5% 4/1/2001			
International Bank for Reconstruction & Development 8.125% 8/1/96			
United States Treasury bills 8/4/77			
United States Treasury notes 7.75% 8/15/77			
United States Treasury notes 8.125% 12/31/78			
Common stock:			
American Greeting Corp.	Shs.		
American Home Products Corp.			
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.			
Archer Daniels Midland Co.			
Black & Decker Mfg. Co.			
Citicorp			
Clorox Co.			
Consolidated Natural Gas Co.			
DeKalb AgResearch Inc.			
Disney, Walt Productions			
Du Pont (E. I.) de Nemours & Co.			
Eastman Kodak Co.			
Emerson Electric Co.			
Exxon Corp.			
General Electric Corp.			
Getty Oil Corp.			
International Business Machines Corp.			
Johnson & Johnson			
Manufacturers Hanover Corp.			
Mapco Inc.			
Merck & Co., Inc.			

SCHEDULE 1, *continued*

Common stock, continued:
- Morgan, J. P., & Co., Inc.
- NLT Corp.
- Penney, J. C., Inc.
- Pitney Bowes Inc.
- Reynolds (R. J.) Industries, Inc.
- Sears, Roebuck & Co.
- Squibb Corp.
- Standard Oil Co. (Indiana)
- Thomas & Betts Corp.
- Weyerhaeuser Co.
- Xerox Corp.

Cash—Investment account

Total unrestricted (sustaining) fund investments

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

SCHEDULE 2

SCHEDULE OF RESTRICTED (FOREIGN AREA) FUND INVESTMENTS
JUNE 30, 1977

Description	Face value or number of shares	Cost	Market value
Bonds:			
International Bank for Reconstruction & Development 8.30% 7/15/80			
United States Treasury notes 8.125% 12/31/78			
United States Treasury bills 8/4/77			
Common stock:			
Air Products & Chemicals Inc.	Shs.		
American Home Products Corp.			
Archer Daniels Midland Corp.			
Black & Decker Mfg. Co.			
Citicorp			
Consolidated Natural Gas Co.			
DeKalb AgResearch Inc.			
Dr. Pepper Co.			
Du Pont (E. I.) de Nemours & Co.			
Eastman Kodak Co.			
Emerson Electric Co.			
General Electric Co.			
Getty Oil Co.			
International Business Machines Corp.			
Johnson & Johnson			
Manufacturers Hanover Corp.			
Mapco Inc.			
Merck & Co., Inc.			
NLT Corp.			
Pitney Bowes Inc.			
Reynolds (R. J.) Industries, Inc.			
Schering-Plough Corp.			
Schlumberger, Ltd.			
Sears, Roebuck & Co.			
Thomas & Betts Corp.			
Weyerhaeuser Co.			
Xerox Corp.			
Cash—Investment account			
Total restricted (foreign area) fund investments			

SCHEDULE 3
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES—CURRENT RESTRICTED FUNDS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1977

Purpose	Balance at beginning of year	Additions	Deductions	Balance at end of year
Research Planning:				
Biological bases of social behavior:				
Summer training institutes				
Cognitive research				
Economic stability:				
Monetary research				
Project LINK				
Evaluation research				
Gifted children				
International activities				
Law and social science				
Longitudinal research				
Mass communications and political behavior				
Monitoring social change				
Social and affective development				
Social audits of corporations				
Social experimentation conference				
Social indicators				
Social performance of corporations				
Social science in Italy				
Sociolinguistics				
Television and social behavior				
Validation of models conference				
Work and personality in the middle years				
Training and Development of Research Personnel:				
Grants to minority scholars for research on racism				
Social science personnel				

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

SCHEDULE 3, *Continued*

CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES—CURRENT RESTRICTED FUNDS, *Continued*

Purpose	Balance at beginning of year	Additions	Deductions	Balance at end of year
Foreign Area Committees:				
African studies				
Contemporary China				
Chinese economy				
Japanese studies				
Conferences grant				
Occupation of Japan				
Travel grant				
Korean studies				
Latin America and Caribbean				
Near and Middle East				
South Asia				
Southeast Asia				
Western Europe				
Doctoral research fellowship programs:				
Africa and Middle East				
Asia				
Latin America and Carribbean				
Western Europe				
Grant reserve				
Total				
Notes:				
† Grants and contracts				
Investment income, net, and net gain on security transactions				
Other				
* Expenditures				
Overhead allowances on grants and contracts				
Returned to donor				

SCHEDULE 4

SCHEDULE OF GRANTS AND CONTRACTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1977

Restricted grants and contracts received in current year—programs and projects:

- Ford Foundation
- National Science Foundation
- Foundation for Child Development
- Bush Foundation
- National Institutes of Health
- Maurice Falk Medical Fund
- National Institute of Education
- Japan–United States Friendship Commission
- United States General Accounting Office
- International Monetary Fund
- Federal Reserve Board
- German Marshall Fund of the United States
- National Institute on Aging
- Bank of Japan
- United Nations
- International House of Japan
- United States Department of State
- Juan March Foundation

Unrestricted grants and contracts—received in prior years applicable to current year:

- Ford Foundation
- Mellon Foundation

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 1977

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting, except with respect to capitalization and depreciation of fixed assets, and reflect all material accounts receivable and payable, and other liabilities, including unpaid awards approved by the appropriate committees.

In order to ensure observance of limitations and restrictions placed on the use of available resources, the accounts are classified for accounting and reporting purposes into fund groups. Fund balances restricted by outside sources are distinguished from unrestricted funds allocated to specific purposes by action of the Board of Directors. Externally restricted funds may only be utilized in accordance with the purposes established by the source of such funds and are in contrast with unrestricted funds over which the Board of Directors retains full control to use in achieving any of the Council's purposes.

The sustaining fund has been established by the Board of Directors to be invested for the production of income, but any portion of such fund may be expended.

All gains and losses arising from the sale, collection, or other disposition of investments and other noncash assets are accounted for in the fund which owned such assets. Ordinary income derived from investments, receivables, and the like is accounted for in the fund owning such assets.

All unrestricted revenue is accounted for in the current unrestricted fund. Restricted grants and other restricted resources are accounted for in the appropriate restricted funds.

Grants receivable of current funds represent amounts pledged to the Council for the completion of donor-designated projects or for general activities in future periods. General activity grants applicable to future years are to be recognized as support in future periods in accordance with the grant provisions.

Fixed asset acquisitions are charged directly to current fund expenditures. Accordingly, amounts expended for fixed asset acquisitions are not reflected as assets in the accompanying balance sheet.

Other significant accounting policies are set forth in the financial statements and the following notes.

(2) Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

The Council occupies office facilities under a lease agreement expiring April 30, 1986. In addition, the Council is responsible for all obligations under leases covering vacated office facilities which have been sublet.

Aggregate minimum rental payments and sublease receipts at annual rates are as follows:

Period to	Annual rental payments	Sublease rental receipts
May 31, 1979		
Apr. 30, 1986		

(3) Retirement Plan

The Council has a noncontributory group annuity retirement plan covering substantially all employees who meet minimum age and service requirements. The Council's policy is to fund pension costs accrued under the plan; benefits vest on contributions to the fund. Total cost of the plan for the year ended June 30, 1977 amounted to

(4) Accounts Payable

Accounts payable includes . the remaining balance of a special project funded by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund and administered by the Council.